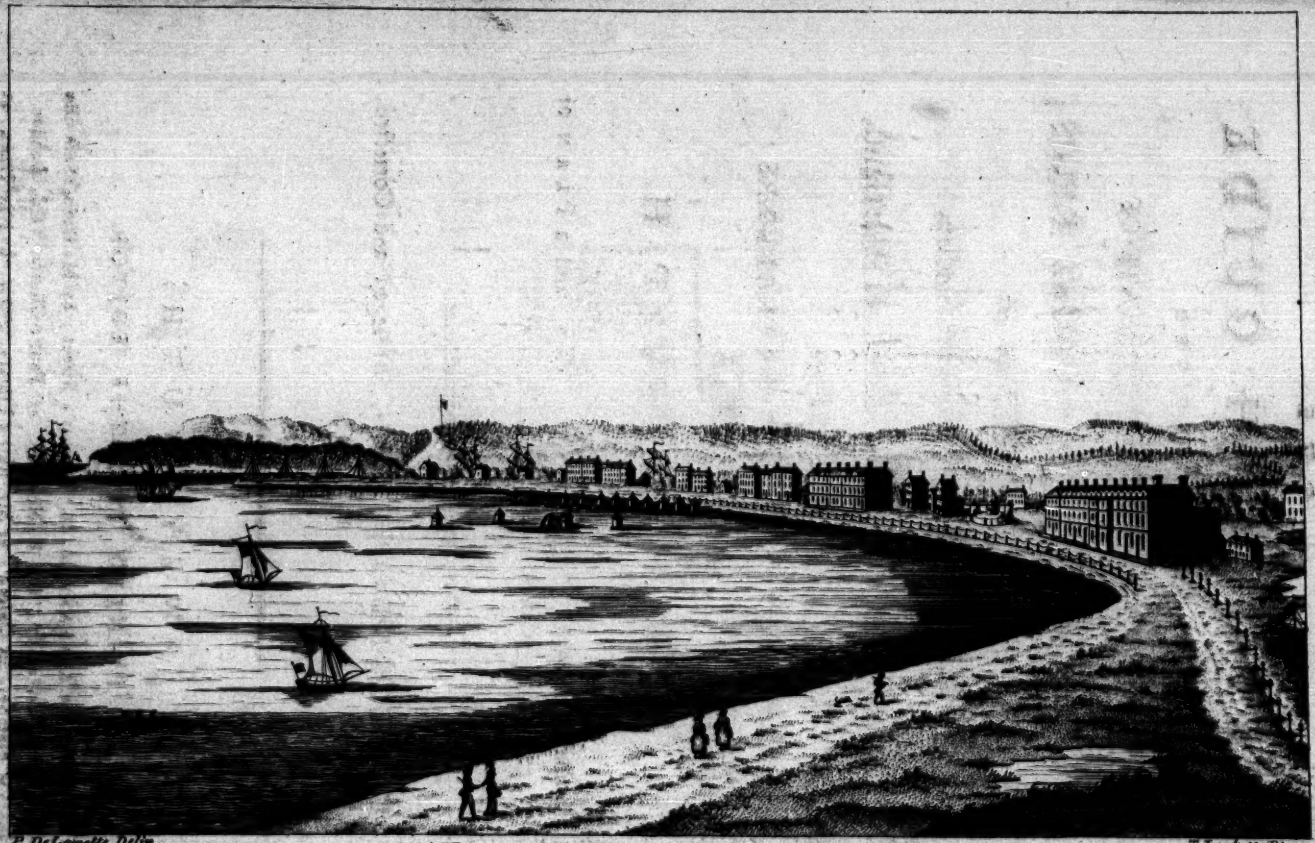

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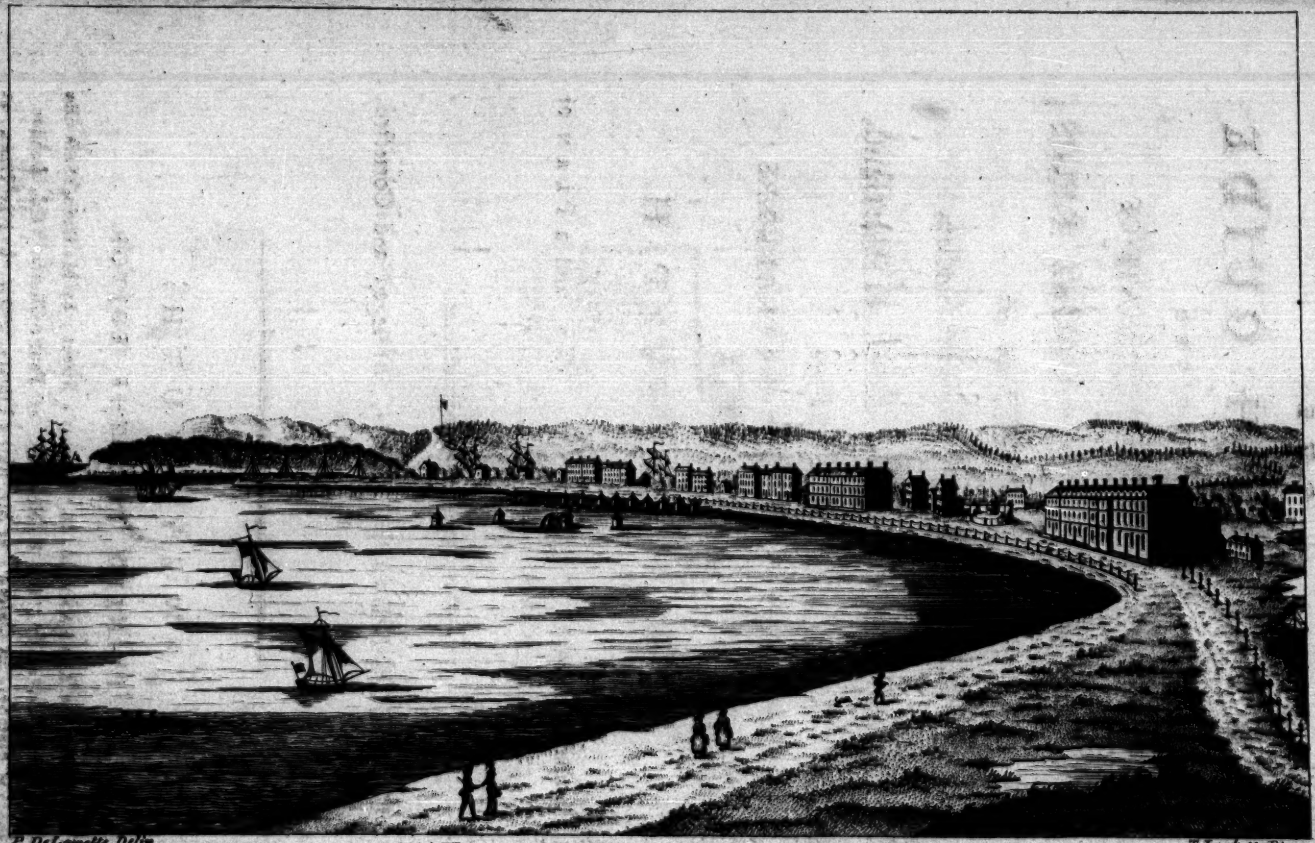
WEYMOUTH BAY.



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WEYMOUTH BAY.

THE

WEYMOUTH GUIDE:

EXHIBITING THE

ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF

WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS;

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF

Milton Abbey, Sherborne Caſtle,

Lulworth Caſtle, the Iſland of Portland,

And every other Place,

Worthy the ATTENTION of STRANGERS

WHO VISIT

W E Y M O U T H.

Embelliſhed with a VIEW of the BAY, and a PLAN of SANDSFOOT CASTLE.

The SECOND EDITION, Enlarged and Corrected.

WEYMOUTH:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR.

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(Price One Shilling and Sixpence.)

MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE EDITOR of this little Work, first published in the year 1785, gratefully acknowledges the favourable reception he has experienced; and being called upon by his PUBLISHER for a SECOND EDITION, begs leave to inform the READER, that by the assistance of his Friends, and from his own researches, he has been enabled to enlarge his description, which he has now embellished by an elegant ENGRAVING of the BAY, and a PLAN of the OLD CASTLE.

The communications of many respectable personages in the place and its neighbourhood, with

his own ſelections from a large body of matter, in which the ancient HISTORY of WEYMOUTH lies diſperſed, he flatters himſelf may at leaſt claim the merit of accuracy. In deſcribing its preſent ſtate he has confined himſelf to what he conceives moſt uſeful to Parties who viſit the place fot the benefit of AIR, and for SEA BATHING; to whom, as well as to PARTIES of PLEASURE, it is hoped this little narrative will prove an uſeful as well as an entertaining companion.

WEYMOUTH.

THIS place comprehends two distinct boroughs which were united by an act passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A small arm of the sea, over which is a wooden bridge, separates and distinguishes each town, and forms a commodious harbour.—The most modern and best built part of these towns is MELCOMBE REGIS. The old town, originally WEYMOUTH, stands on the other side of the Water. But both are now known by the general Name of WEYMOUTH, which lies on the British Channel (in 2° 34′ of West longitude, and 50° 38′ North latitude) 88 leagues by sea, and 128 measured miles by land from London; 65 miles from Bath, and eight miles South of Dorchester, the County Town.

WEYMOUTH takes its name from its situation on the mouth of the little river *Wey*, which rises at the pleasant village UPWAY, four miles distant, of which more will be spoken hereafter.

What the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot ſaid of Dorcheſter, when he, in his early days, came to that place, with a view to ſettle, might more juſtly be applied to Weymouth; "that a Phyſician could neither *live* nor *die* there." Indeed, ſo pure, mild, and ſoft is the air of Weymouth, that it ſtands juſtly recommended as the Mountpelier of England: nor can any ſtronger proof be adduced of the mildneſs of the climate, than that here both the large and ſmall leaved myrtles ſtand out all the winter without ſhelter, and againſt many of the houſes riſe to the chamber windows, bloſſoming in a moſt beautiful ſtyle; all kinds of Geraniums alſo flouriſh luxuriantly at this place, with very little care; and, what is ſomewhat remarkable, a leaf will vegetate.

Mr. Baxter ſays, "The Tounlet of *Waymouth* "lyith ſtrait again *Milton*, (i. e. *Melcomb*) on the "other ſide of the Haven, and at this place the "water of the Haven is but of a ſmall brede "[*breadth*]; and the trajectus [*paſſage over*] is by "a bote or a rope bent over the Haven; ſo that "yn the ferry-boote they uſe no ores. *Waighmouth* "hath certain liberties and privileges, but ther is "no Mair [*Mayor*] in it. Ther is a kay and warf "for ſhippes. By this towne, on an hille is a "chapelle of eaſe. The paroch chirch is a mile "off. The ſea ebbith and flowith up about a two "miles beyond Waymouth. Ther is a litle bar

"of

" of ſand at the Haven mouth. Ther rinneth up " by the right hond of the Haven a great arme of " the ſea; and ſcant a mile or half a mile, or " more, above the Haven mouth, on the ſhore of " this arme, is a right goodly and warlike Caſtle " made, having one open barbicane.* This arme " rennith up farther a mile as in a bay to a point " point of land, wher a trajectus is into Portland, " by a long cauſey of pible and ſand."

In the Saxon times it was become a place of ſome note, for there is a Saxon charter extant, by which King Ethelred gave a certain portion of land in that place, called by the inhabitants *Weymouth (or Wick)* near the iſland of Portland, to his faithful Miniſter *Atſere*, to poſſeſs it during his life, and leave the inheritance of it at his death to whom he pleaſed. It was ſigned by the King, with the ſign of the croſs; by Dunſtan, Archbiſhop of Canterbury; Oſwald, Archbiſhop of York; the Biſhops of Athelwold, Lyning, Berold; the Miniſters Aethilmer, &c.

Leland and Coker obſerve, that Weymouth and Melcombe Regis roſe originally from ſmall beginnings from the conveniency of the harbour, for

* *Barbicane or barbacan*, a cleft or apperture left in the walls to ſhoot through; alſo any outward defence againſt the enemy; a fort at the entrance of a bridge, without the town, having a double wall and towers; probably it is a corrupted term; it is a Mooriſh word, but we have it from the Spaniards or Italians.

there was no church in Melcombe till 1605, it having been included in Radipole. In Edward the IIId's reign, 1347, Weymouth, Melcombe, and Lyme, had orders to ſend their ſhips then appointed to Portſmouth, the King being about to ſail for Gaſcony; that Monarch landed here from France, having been five weeks at ſea in bad weather, and driven on the coaſt of Spain. Weymouth furniſhed that Prince with 20 ſhips and 264 mariners at the ſiege of Calais, according to the roll of that fleet in a MS. in the Cotton Library.—Hackluit ſays 15 ſhips and 263 mariners. Even that was a quota far beyond any port in this part of the kingdom; for at that time *Pool* ſent only four ſhips and 94 mariners, *Briſtol* 22 ſhips and 608 mariners, *London* 25 ſhips and 662 mariners.

The French had many times attempted to burn the town, and deſtroy the inhabitants.

In 1471, 11th Edward III. Queen Margaret of Anjou, Conſort of King Henry VI. landed here with her ſon, Prince Edward, at her return from France, in order to reſtore her huſband to the crown.

In 1505, 20th Henry VII. Jan. 10, Philip, King of Caſtile, with his Queen, ſailed from Middlebourg in Zealand, with 80 ſhips for Spain; but a ſtorm ſoon after drove him on the Engliſh coaſt. As this embarkation was kept very ſecret, their appearance alarmed the country. Sir Thomas

Trenchard

Trenchard hearing ſome ſtrangers had landed at Weymouth, and fearing an invaſion, marched hither with ſome forces, and was followed by another body under Sir John Carew.

As the ſtorm laſted from the 15th to the 26th of January, the King was ſo much fatigued as to run into this port, contrary to advice, although he knew how much he ventured by truſting himſelf in the Engliſh dominions. He intended to have refreſhed himſelf, and when he was recovered from his ſickneſs, to put to ſea again before the King of England could know of his landing. The two Knights treated him with all poſſible reſpect; yet gave him to underſtand, that he could not return on board till the King had ſeen him; and he was conducted by Sir Thomas to his ſeat at Woolveton.

In the ſame year (1588) one of the Spaniſh Armada, taken in the channel, was brought in here.

In the civil wars this town (Weymouth) ſuffered much, being made a garriſon, and poſſeſſed alternately by the King and Parliament. It generally depended on the fate of Portland, and was frequently taken and retaken.

In 1642 it was garriſoned by the Parliament, as appears by Burie, the Treaſurer's account; that in September ſoldiers and ammunition were ſent hither, and in November he paid 50l. towards the fortifications here, and 50l. by order of the Lieu-

tenants

tenants to the Mayor for the ſame uſe. But Ludlow ſays, it was taken by Colonel Aſhburnham ſoon after Brentford battle.

In 1644 when the Earl of Eſſex, on his march to relieve Lyme, came to Blandford, he had a mind to make himſelf maſter of Weymouth. Col. Aſhburnham was then Governor; and to make room for him, Sir Anthony Aſhley Cooper had been the year before removed from that charge.

The Colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough ſolicitous to finiſh the fortifications, which were not ſtrong enough to defy an army, yet too ſtrong to be delivered upon the approach of one. The Governor having afterwards preſſed to have the whole examined before a council of war, produced a warrant under the hand of Prince Maurice, that the town being untenable, he ſhould upon the advance of the Earl of Eſſex, put a ſufficient ſtrength into Portland Caſtle and retire thither, which he had done, and was by the council abſolved. But he was thought to have left the town too ſoon, though he meant to have returned again after he had viſited Portland. In the mean time the townſmen mutinied, and ſent to the Earl of Eſſex, then at Dorcheſter, whereupon he came hither, and gave the garriſon leave to march with their arms to Prince Maurice; and leaving men ſufficient, out of the country to defend it, proſecuted his march to Lyme.

June

June 20, (says the Mercurius Aulicus) Colonel Ashburnham, knowing that the town, *though of great importance* for the trade of the country, was hardly tenable, gave notice of the same at Oxford, and was ordered to secure all the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and provision; and Portland Castle, as being not only a defensible place, both by art and nature, but having such a command upon Weymouth Haven as would make it utterly unserviceable to the rebels; and as for his men, he should put as many into the Castle as the importance and condition of the place required, marching with the rest to reinforce Prince Maurice.—This being prudently advised, was punctually performed; for it was known that if the rebels put into it a considerable garrison, they would not be able to keep the field; and if they put in none, or a weak and small one, it would be easily retaken.

June 15, the garrison surrendered the town, with all arms, ammunition, ordnance, and ships. The commanders and officers to march to Exeter on horseback with swords and pistols, and the common soldiers with staves only. Here were said to be taken 100 pieces of ordnance great and small; 2000 muskets, 1000 swords, 150 cases of pistols, 200 barrels of powder, and about 60 sail of ships of all sorts in the harbour.

June 19, the Earl of Essex arrived here, when the Earl of Warwick came on shore and consulted with

with him. Vicars adds, that Sir William Balfour took the town with 27 pieces of ordnance, 50 more in the harbour, and all the ſhips; 100 barrels of powder, arms and ammunition. The Admiral took 2000 arms more, and 30 or 40 ſhips. And adds afterwards 80 pieces of ordnance mounted in the town, and in ſhips; 180 barrels of powder, 2000 muſkets, and 60 ſhips. The towns, forts, and caſtle at Sandsfoot were alſo taken.

Auguſt 19, Colonel William Sydenham was Governor; and November 20, 900l. was paid him by the Treaſurer. In October Sir L. Dives had orders from the King, then at Shirborn, on his march out of Cornwall, to recover Weymouth; but this garriſon, aſſiſted by the country people, took 100 horſe of the Queen's regiment.

In 1645, February 9, Sir Walter Haſtings, Governor of Portland, took the great fort here; and two days after Sir L. Dives, Colonel General of Dorſet, took the middle fort, ſurpriſed the town, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the forts and upper town, the rebels retiring into Melcombe, the lower town, divided from the other by an arm of the ſea, and of no conſiderable ſtrength. At this criſis Lord Goring was ſent hither with 3000 horſe and 1500 foot, beſides what he found in theſe parts, and his artillery; yet, by ſupine negligence, it was retaken by that contemptible number of the enemy who had been beaten in the lower town, and were looked

looked upon as prisoners at mercy. The loss of it was never enquired into, but imputed to Goring's natural want of vigilance, who retired into Somersetshire. This was done in view of his army after he had been in the town, and the whole direction was in him.

February 24, intelligence came that Col. Sydenham, who kept Melcombe, by the benefit of a fair wind had fired the ships on Weymouth side, burnt part of that town, and regained the Chapel Fort there with 60 prisoners, and taken one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, three Captains, three Lieutenants, and 100 men.

February 25, Chapel Fort having been regained, the King's forces resolved to attack that and the town of Melcombe by night, in several places at the same time; but the evening before a prisoner escaped into Melcombe, and gave the Governor notice. The Royalists that night assaulted the line about Melcombe in five or six places, and the fort, with great resolution. Captain Batten came on shore with 100 seamen; the King's men were repulsed in every place, and lost about 150 men, and retreated into Weymouth. Next morning Lord Goring and Sir L. Dives drew out of Weymouth, and marched to Dorchester, leaving behind them the ordnance taken there, carrying off nothing but the plunder.

Vicars

Vicars adds further, that the townſmen of Melcombe let in the King's men at their back doors, who came behind the beſieged's backs, and forced them to retreat, whilſt the King's men were ſtrengthened by ſome of the town, and Major Francis Sydenham was ſlain. Batten rallied the beſieged, and forced the King's men to retreat, in which action 250 were either ſlain or drowned; and when they drew off, they left their colours in the forts, with arms, amunition, and proviſions.

The ſiege laſted eighteen days; the King's forces were 4000, thoſe of the Parliament 900, who had little hopes of relief, nor were favoured by the townſmen, of whom forty conſpired to ſeize on the fort poſſeſſed by Sydenham, and by falſe keys to the priſon doors to let out the priſoners.

Many of theſe conſpirators were apprehended and hanged.

February 27, a meſſage from Melcombe informed, that the town expected Waller's approach, which had been retarded by a mutiny among his men; that a party of 80 horſe ſallied out, and routed near 300 of the enemy; took 60 of their cavalry, and at another time 30 more. Cromwell was ordered into the Weſt to join Waller.

March 1, letters from Sydenham and Batten informed, that Goring had ſpent much time, with 5000 horſe and foot, before Melcombe; and the night preceding endeavoured to caſt up a work between

between Melcombe and the ſea, but was beaten off in the attempt.

March 5, an ordinance of Parliament paſſed for 2000l. to be paid to the officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen of Weymouth and Melcombe, for their ſervices.

March 8, intelligence came, that a ſhip of 26 guns, with arms and ammunition from Rouen, entered the port and was taken, the men thinking the town had been in the King's poſſeſſion. The ſeamen belonging to a ſhip of Weymouth, called the Endeavour, of 12 guns, lying under Portland Caſtle, laden with ſalt, &c. cut her cables, and brought her into Weymouth to Batten, though the Caſtle fired ſeveral ſhot at her.

In October a fort was built on Weymouth ſide to keep in the Portlanders.

July 13, 1647, though the Parliament ordered garriſons to be neglected, yet this was continued; and in December following Colonel James Hean or Hayne was made Governor, upon an eſtabliſhment of 15s. a day as Governor and Captain.

In 1649 the Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, &c. of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in a petition to the Parliament, ſet forth, that they had a fair and large chapel in Weymouth, with two ailes and large galleries, able to contain all the people in both towns, the building whereof coſt the town 1500 l. and was deſtroyed in the civil wars; that

the

the bridge was decayed; that it coſt 1200l. and they aſſerted that the harbour was filled with rubbiſh. They petitioned for 3000l. out of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, &c. to enlarge Melcombe church, build a new bridge, and cleanſe the harbour.

In September, 1651, the Jerſey men did much miſchief on the Weſtern coaſt, and on the 17th of October Colonel Hean ſailed from this place to reduce that iſland. The loſſes ſuſtained by both towns in the civil wars, as appear by a certificate from the Juſtices, amounted to 20,000 l.

Mr. Burie, Treaſurer of this county, diſburſed for the Parliament to Richard Schovil, Commiſſary of Weymouth and Portland Garriſon, from 1644 to 1647 incluſive, 13,655l. 18s. 3d.

The trade of this town was formerly very conſiderable to France, Spain, Newfoundland, and Norway. An irrefragable proof of which is clearly pointed out by the quota of ſhips furniſhed from this port, as before mentioned, in Edward the IIId's time, and the many charters that have been granted it and confirmed by ſucceeding Kings.

King Henry I. about the year 1110, granted by charter, ſans date, the Manor of Portland and Wike, and the Ports of Weimouth and Melcombe, and all liberties, wreck, and free cuſtoms, in ſea and land, to the Monks of St. Swithen, in the biſhoprick of Winton.

Henry II. confirms by charter, ſans date, to the Prior and Monks of the ſame port of *Waimue*, the whole land of Melcumbe, which by right belongs to their land of Wike, which King Edward gave them, and granted the ſeveral liberties, &c.

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 40 Ed. III. (1367) obtained great liberties for this borough, ſuch as grants of a market and fair. 3 Henry VII. 1488, the manor was granted to Queen Margaret. 32 Henry VIII. 1541, the manor before belonging to Queen Jane, was granted to Queen Catharine for life.

MELCOMBE REGIS.

THIS town which aſſumes its title of Regis (that is, *King's*) was built upon the demeſne lands of the Crown, and has been accounted part of them ever ſince the time of Edward the Firſt, and is ſituated oppoſite the town of Weymouth on the North ſide of the Haven. It is almoſt an iſland, being ſurrounded by the ſea on all ſides, except on the North, where it is entered by a narrow neck of land. The ſtreets are broad and well paved. Many of the houſes are large, though low, as are moſt of the houſes near the ſea; they are of ſtone, and tiled: many of them having been formerly inhabited by merchants, have large warehouſes, it

being at that time a place of great foreign trade, which as a ſea port has many advantages from its ſituation, as well as from its ſecurity, and from the goodneſs of the Portland and Weymouth Roads and Harbour.

Mr. Hutchins having had the uſe of a hiſtory of Dorſetſhire copied from a MSS. originally written by John Coker, and having extracted from it only a very conciſe account of Weymouth, the Editor, who has alſo been obligingly favoured with the uſe of the ſame MSS. by the Reverend Mr. Price, Keeper of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, has copied the following, which is the whole of what relates to Weymouth or its neighbourhood, verbatim.

"From Weeke the ſea working ſomewhat farr "into the land, yieldeth a convenient and ſafe "harbor for ſhipping, in the mouth of a ſmall "river called Wey, from which the Haven hath "the name of Weymouth. This brooke, ſcarce "three miles off, breaketh out at Wey, which it "nameth: now from the ſituation called Upway, "but more anciently from the owners Weybay-"houſe: for the land it was of Allen de Bayouſe, "a baron in King John's tyme, whoſe ſon John, "28 Hen. III. founded a little chauntry there: "but his cozen and heire, Elias Rabayne, for-"feited itt to King ——. After, in Richard "the Second his tyme, it was purchaſed by

"Walter

" Walter Frampton's anceſtors, and alienated by
" his ſonne Robert unto John Gould, who left
" that to his ſonne John, how owner of itt. The
" river Wey paſſing thence names little villages,
" and then falls into the ſea at Weymouth, oppo-
" ſite to which, on the other banke, ſtands Mel-
" combe, an ancient borough, betweene whom
" and Weymouth aroſe a great controverſy, both
" enjoying like privileges, and both challenging
" the particular immunities of the Haven, which
" lyeth in the very boſom of them; each of them
" have taken the overthrow of the other, but not
" reſting by that, continually commenced new
" ſuits. Att length, having wearied the Lords of
" the Council and other Courts with their conten-
" tious importunities, by the advice of that wiſe
" Counſellor, William Cecill, Lord Treaſurer of
" England, they were, by an Act of Parliament,
" the of Queen Elizabeth, incorporated into
" one bodye, governed by one Mayor, and Alder-
" men, his aſſiſtants; immediately upon which
" they conjoyned themſelves together, by that
" faire bridge of tymber which we ſee, yett ſtill
" they ſend either of them two burgeſſes to the
" Parliament.

" Both theſe townes have certainly riſen from
" the conveniency of the harbor, and from ſmall
" beginnings; for neither of them till of late
" tyme had a pariſh church. Weymouth without

" all queſtion, is much the ancienter, which " may appeare both in that it had the prece- " dency given in the name, when by the afore- " ſaid act of unitye, it was decreed, that it ſhould " be called the towne of Weymouth and Mel- " combe Regis, as alſo that you ſhall find mention " of it in ſome ancient records, and that it was " heretofore of very ſufficient abillity well appears, " in that they vere able to aſſiſt their then King, " Edward III. with 15 ſhips and 263 mariners, " what time he prepared to beſiege Callice, in " France, which rate I aſſure you no Haven in " theſe parts came neare unto, but they were not " to be blamed to make what ſtrength they could " againſt the French, who, both then and many " times ſithence, have aſſayed to burne their " towne and deſtroy their inhabitants.

" Weymouth, as now it is, is but litle, conſiſt- " ing chiefly of one ſtreet, which for a good ſpace " lyeth open to the ſea, and on the back of it " riſeth an hill of ſuch ſteepneſs, that they are " forced to clymbe upp to their chappell by " eighty ſtepps of ſtone, from whence you have a " faire proſpect of the towne and Haven lying " under itt. From the one ſide you may ſee " Wecke, the mother church of Weymouth, and " Melcombe on the other ſide, which much ſur- " paſſeth the other for conveniency of ſeite, ffor " this ſtanding on a flat, affordeth roome for

" building, with a markett place, and convenient
" ſtreets and alſo yardes for their wares, by means
" whereof moſt of the merchants have choſen this
" for their habitation, which of late years is fairly
" new built; there anciently was placed the wool
" ſtaple, but King Henry VIth took it from them,
" and gave itt to Poole, when he granted to itt
" the priviledges of an Haven. Theſe townes,
" now united, gaine well by traffique into New-
" foundland, where they have had eighty ſayle of
" ſhipps and barkes, as alſo by a nearer cutt into
" France oppoſite to them, whence they return
" laden with wines, cloath, and divers other uſe-
" ful commodities, with which they furniſh the
" country.

" Over againſt this Haven lyeth the iſle of
" Portland, by ſea a league diſtant from itt, paſ-
" ſable but in one place (as I have already noted)
" on dry land. Concerning the name controverſy
" hath riſen, ſome thinking it tooke name by
" reaſon of the ſeite oppoſite to the Port of Wey-
" mouth, which opinion I cannot but reſiſt, for
" that I believe it had to name PORTLAND before
" the other had any being; and therefore I will
" content myſelf with the opinion of the judicious
" Camden, who voucheth for it. The hiſtory of
" Wincheſter church, which is, that it took its
" name from one Port, a noble Saxon, who in
" the yeare of our ſalvation , arriving there,

"much infeſted and anoyed theſe coaſts; after, "in the declining age of the Saxons Empire, "Portland felt often the violent and furious rage "of the Danes, who when they came as , "anno 783, to diſcover the goodneſs of the land, "and good places for landing, as alſo what reſiſ- "tance the inhabitants could make; having then "but onely three ſhipps in their company, touch- "ed firſt of all at this iſland, whence either for "want of good landing, which is moſt likely, for "there is none, or being driven away by the "inhabitants, they retired to Tinmouth in Devon- "ſhire, where they ſette the firſte foote on Eng- "land's ground, with ſoe good ſtanding, that "albeit they were divers tymes overthrown and "chaſed away; they never deſiſted until their "King Canutus, anno 1017, gott the crowne "upon his head; afterwards King Edward the "Confeſſor, gave Portland unto the church of "Wincheſter upon this occaſion. The King "taking diſlike againſt his mother EMMA, by the "inſtigation of his great favourites, Robert, "Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Goodwyne, "Earle of Kent, amongſt divers other objections, "alledged that ſhe, under colour of private devo- "tion, uſed over-familiarly the company of Alwin, "Biſhop of Wincheſter, to the King's and her "owne great diſhonour: upon theſe ſurmiſes was "alſo her ſubſtance ſeized to the King's uſe, and

"her

"her bodye committed to safe custody in the abbey "of Wherwell; but she knowing her innocency "in all, especially in the accusation of inconti- "nency, refused not to undergo that hard law or "triall by fire, called Ordæleii, which was thus: "she, in the presence of the King, her sonne, and "divers other nobles, being blindfolded, was to "pass over nine plough shores redd hott, which "she in the church of Winchester, (with whose "prelate she was suspected) performed without "any the least harme, wherebye she not only "cleared herselfe of that imputation, but made "her chastity more famous to posteritye; and in "remembrance of this her deliverance, she gave "to the same church nine mannors, equal in "number to those irons she passed over; also her "sonne, King Edward, much repenting of the "wrongs he had done his mother by false suspi- "cion, gave, for expiation of his fault, unto the "same church, this island, with Weeke and "Weymouth appurtayning unto itt; all which "Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter, gott from "the Monks by way of Exchange in Edward the "First his time, from whose posterity it came to "the Crowne. Having given you what I have "found in ancient histories of this island, I think it "not amiss to shew you itt as at this present itt is.

"First, at the very landing you shall see a "strong castle built by King Henry VIII, opposite

" almoſt unto another on the land's ſide called " Sandfoot Caſtle; theſe two command all the " ſhipps which paſſe into this road, for between " them they muſt paſſe, who if upon ſummons " hayle not, they preſently ſinke, for by reaſon " of their low ſituation, they take them between " wind and water and beſpoile them. From " Portland Caſtle you have but one eaſie paſſage " to the topp of the iſland amongſt rocks, with " which it is wholly invironed, and all places in- " acceſſable but this onely, and itt is ſoe ill, that " you can with noe great ſafety ride either upp or " downe. On the topp you may ſee the whole " iſland lying very flatt, in compaſs about ſeven " miles; the ground very good for corne, and " indifferent paſture; but ſoe deſtitute for wood " and fewill, that the inhabitants are glad to " burne their cow dung, being firſt dryed againſt " ſtone walls, with which their grounds are all- " together incloſed.

" On the South point ſtands the onely church, " ſoe near the ſea, that for ſafety of itt, they have " been forced to wall the church yard bankes, " almoſt of an incredible height, ſoe that itt " even affrights one to looke downe into the ſea. " From thence you may ſee the Race of Portland, " as it is called, which is the meeting of the two " tydes with ſoe great ſtriving and beating of the " waves, that it is moſt dangerous for any barke

" to

" to paſs over itt, though in the calmeſt ſeaſon.
" Neare the church, but at leaſt fifty ſteps of ſtone
" above itt, ſtand the walls of the old caſtle, for
" ſeite before the invention of ordnance, in man's
" judgement impregnable, yet was it both forced
" and won by Robert Earle of Glouceſter, bare
" brother to Maude the Empreſſe, and in her be-
" halfe, what tyme ſhe waged warr with King
" Stephen for her right. Att this place, in the
" year 1588, the Spanyards, with their ſuppoſed
" invincible army, ſtrived to land, but being pre-
" vented by the Ingliſh, between them there be-
" gann, in the ſight of all the coaſt, ſuch a fight,
" that they were forced to acknowledge their
" army vincible, and to ſhift for themſelves,
" though many hundreds of them came ſhort
" home, and two of their great ſhipps with a Don
" brought into Weymouth. To conclude, Port-
" land is not deſtitute of freſh water; hath plenty
" of corne, ſheep, and cattle; allſo ſuch excellent
" quarries of ſtone, that for the ſolidneſs and du-
" rableneſs it is tranſported unto London, and
" that in great plenty, ſithence it pleaſed the
" King, anno 1610, by the advice of his archi-
" tect, to make choice of Portland ſtone, for the
" re-edyfying of his banqueting houſe att White-
" hall. The inhabitants were in their foregoing
" ages much noted for their dexteritye in ſlinging.
" Their hold (as they call it) is gavelkind, a

tenure

" tenure ſeldom found in theſe weſtern parts; " the cuſtoms and immunities of it, if you deſire " to know, I referr you to William Lambert. " But now, I thinke, its tyme to take boate and " paſſe to the other ſhoar, which lyeth ſtraight " Eaſt, until it comes to the iſle of Parbeeke, " and in the way biddeth farewell to theſe places."

In Edward the Third's reign, about 1350, Melcombe flouriſhed greatly; and it was agreed in Parliament, that a ſtaple ſhould be kept in Melcombe, when it was by Act of Parliament appointed a ſtaple town.

Leland ſays, " Here (at Uphill) I came into " the way that ledith from Dorcheſter to Wey- " mouth, three good miles diſtance from this " place, by al the which way I rode as yn a baſe " level ground. Dorcheſter is eight miles from " Weymouth. There is a townlet on the hither " ſide of the Haven of Weymouth, caullid Mil- " toun, being privileged and having a Mair: this " town, as is evidently ſeene, hath been far bigger " than it is now. The cauſe of this is layid onto " the Frenchmen, that yn times of war rafid this " town for lak of defence. For ſo many houſes " as be yn the towne they be welle and ſtrongly " builded of ſtone. Ther is a chapelle of eaſe in " Milton. The paroch chirch is a mile of, a " manifeſt token that Milton is no very old " town. Ther was a fair houſe of Freres in the

" Eſt

" Eſt part of the towne, and the chief Houſe of " the Rogers in Dorſetſhire was Founder and " Patron of it. Milton ſtondith as a peninſula, " by reaſon of the water of the Haven, that a " little above the towne ſpreddith abrode, and " makith a bay; and by the bay of the mayne " ſea, that gulfith in on the other ſide."

13 Eliz. 1571. The Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Commonalties of both towns, repreſented, that for thirty-five years then laſt paſt, great controverſies had ariſen between the inhabitants of both Boroughs, concerning the right to the profits of the Haven running between both, and ſeveral privileges in the ſame; the hearing of which has cauſed much trouble to the Queen and her progenitors and Privy Council, and great decay and impoveriſhment to the towns. The Lords of the Council having required them, becauſe it was hard to be underſtood in whom the right was, to agree that the ſaid Boroughs might be made one Corporation. To prevent further diſputes, it was reſolved, that the towns, by Act of Parliament, be united into one Borough, and incorporated by the only name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and to be reputed only one borough and town; that the Mayor, &c. be capable of purchaſing lands, &c. have a ſeal of office, and a common ſeal; elect a Recorder; that the Mayor,

Bailiffs,

Bailiffs, and Recorder ſhall be Juſtices of Peace in the ſaid towns; that the Mayor ſhall be chief officer of the ſaid towns; Bernar Maior, one of the Burgeſſes, to be firſt Mayor; Thomas Samways and Hugh Randall, the firſt Bailiffs; ſix Burgeſſes ſhall be choſen Aldermen from time to time, by the Mayor, &c. or major part, and be aſſiſtants to the Mayor; that the Mayor, when out of Office, ſhall be an Alderman for life; that twenty-four Burgeſſes be choſen by the Mayor, &c. which ſhall be a Common Council to aſſiſt the Mayor; the Mayor, &c. to have power to make bye laws, and the town to enjoy all Leets, Law Days, Liberties, Fairs, Markets, Lands, &c. which the ſaid ſeveral towns had before they were united together, as in right of their ſeveral Corporations they uſed, by reaſon of any charter granted to them, or any Lords of the ſaid towns, or Burgeſſes thereof; the Mayor, &c. to levy and enjoy to the uſe of the town all the petty cuſtoms, profits, &c. as the ſaid towns, or either of them, before their Incorporation, or any Lord of them lawfully enjoyed.

Queen Elizabeth alſo, by letters patent, in 1598, reciting the preamble and the three laſt clauſes of the former act, ſhews that the inhabitants of Weymouth had long before the making of that act, and the Mayor, &c. have ſince enjoyed to their proper uſe ſeveral rents of aſſize, amounting to 14l. 7s. 5d. iſſuing out of lands, &c. in both towns,

towns, and a new rent of 10s. iſſuing out of a meſſuage therein, due to the Crown, and the profits of the water and port 40s. per annum, paying yearly 16l. 8s. 3d. to which rents it does not appear they had any title, but are ſaved by the ſaid act, and might be ſeized into the King's hands. Her Majeſty, becauſe theſe united towns were a port and frontier town, and for *the better maintenance of* the bridge, late, at the coſt of the inhabitants new erected, granted them the premiſſes, and all the water running there, and the ground uſually covered with the ſame, and the fiſheries and profits thereof; and all Court Leets, Houſes, Lands, &c. which they had to their proper uſe, &c. And that the Mayor, &c. enjoy within the town and limits of it, the water and port, the ſame Court Leets, Fairs, Markets, Cuſtoms, &c. which the late ſeveral towns before united, in right of their ſeveral Corporations, or Lords of thoſe towns have lawfully uſed, by reaſon of any grant, &c. preſcription, or cuſtom.

King James I. by charter in 1616, recites, that whereas our boroughs or towns of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in our county of Dorſet, being great and famous ports, and boroughs or towns, ancient and populous, and of great ſtrength and force to withſtand the enemies as well of us, as of our kingdom, and to defend the country there adjoining; and alſo occupying and exerciſing merchandizing,

chandizing, and having much buſineſs in and upon the ſeas, by reaſon of which ports a great number of mariners and others, inſtructed and exerciſed in the art of navigation, are there continually employed, nouriſhed, and brought up, who are daily made and are able and fit for all works and ſervice for ſhips and the ſeas, and otherwiſe for the defence of our realm, and alſo of great cuſtoms, duties, and ſums of money, from thence unto us continually do alſo grow and ariſe, &c. &c. And that Queen Elizabeth having united theſe towns; and the Mayor, &c. being at great expence in fortifying and defending theſe towns, and maintaining a bridge lately built at the coſt of the inhabitants; and defects and ambiguities having been found in the Act of Parliament, conſtitutes the ſaid boroughs to be a free borough and town, one body corporate and politick, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the borough and town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and to be capable to purchaſe and poſſeſs lands, &c. in fee, &c. to plead and be impleaded in any court; to have a common ſeal, and alter it; the Mayor, &c. to make laws, and impoſe penalties and fines on offenders, to the uſe of the Mayor, &c. names the firſt Mayor, firſt Recorder, firſt Bailiffs, and nineteen of the firſt Aldermen.

14 Car. I. a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the town, Sir John Banks being Attorney General,

when

when the Charters and Act of Union were pleaded; and all ancient rights, cuſtoms, &c. were confirmed; of all which an exemplification under the ſeal of the Exchequer, 12 Feb. 14 Car. I. is amongſt the town records.

A queſtion ariſing about the legality of the election of a Mayor in 1749, occaſioned the Charter of King James the Firſt to be canvaſſed in the law courts. A *Quo Warranto* had been brought againſt John Tucker, the Mayor, and iſſue being joined upon eight facts, they were all determined in his favour by a ſpecial jury, at the aſſizes at Dorcheſter; but Mr. Tucker alledging a bye law of the Corporation, whereby they had a power to elect an Alderman Mayor, the Court of King's Bench determined againſt him, that though a Mayor on quitting his office became an Alderman, they were not at liberty to chooſe an Alderman Mayor; the Charter requiring, that the Mayor ſhould be choſen out of the Burgeſſes. This determination was confirmed by the Houſe of Lords;* and in 1747 an Explanatory Charter paſſed the Seals.

The number of Aldermen is not to be leſs than eight. The Mayor and other Members of the

* A full account of theſe proceedings may be ſeen in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1744, vol. xiv. p. 127, 175; and in the ſecond Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, 1748.—

See alſo Political Diſquiſitions, 3 vol. 8vo.

Corporation

Corporation are choſen promiſcuouſly out of both towns.

The 34th of Eliz. 1592, Robert Cook, Clarencieux, granted the following arms to the united Boroughs at the requeſt of the Mayor and Aldermen, agreeable to the arms and ſeals heretofore uſed by the ſeveral towns before they were united, beyond the memory of man. Az. a ſhip with three tops, tackled and rigged O. upon the waves of the ſea proper; upon the firſt and laſt maſt two ſquare banners, on the firſt per pale G. and vert, two lions paſſant guardant in pale O. on the ſecond quarterly A. and G. in the firſt a lion rampant purple, in the ſecond a caſtle O.; upon the hull of the ſaid ſhip an eſcutcheon per feſs O. and G. in the firſt three chevrons of the ſecond, on the ſecond three lions paſſant guardant of the firſt; and for their common ſeal Az. a bridge, double embattled A. with three arches ſtanding in the ſea proper; in chief an eſcutcheon per feſs O. and G. in the firſt three chevrons G. in chief; on the ſecond, in baſe, three lions paſſant guardant in pale O.

Captain Richard Clark, a famous ſeaman and pilot, was born here. He accompanied Sir Humphrey Gilbert in his voyage for the diſcovery of Norembeguain in 1583, and was ſhipwrecked, but with fourteen more was wonderfully ſaved.

In Sept. 1673, 13th Car. II. a fire happened at Weymouth, which did conſiderable damage;

at

at which his Majeſty Charles II. was preſent, and a brief granted for collecting three thouſand pounds.

Weymouth gave title to Thomas Thynne of Long-leat, in the County of Wilts, ſon of Sir Frederick Thynne. He was created Baron Warminſter and Viſcount Weymouth the 11th of December 1682; which is now enjoyed by Thomas Viſcount Weymouth.

Here was formerly a chapel of eaſe (a convenience at preſent much wanted) to the mother church of Wike Regis, above a mile diſtant. It ſtood ſouth of the town on a hill, overlooking the town and haven: the aſcent to it was by ſeventy ſtone ſteps. This ſituation occaſioned the rebels, in the late civil wars, to convert it into a fort, for reducing Melcombe; after which they demoliſhed it, and ſold the materials. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas, the common tutelar ſaint of maritime churches. There are now no remains of it but the ſcite, which is ſtill called *Chapel Hayes*, and the bounds marked out by four ſtones.

The return to the Commiſſion, in 1650, was That Weymouth is in the pariſh of Wike Regis, and diſtant a mile from it; that nothing ariſeth thence to the incumbent of Wike, but the annual tithes of ſome gardens, amounting to 40s. The rectory of Wike lately belonged to Dr. Hinchman, and is worth 150l. per annum; but now to Mr.

Edward Buckler, by order of the committee, That the inhabitants of Weymouth come to Melcombe church; and Weymouth being a garriſon and port town, it is not ſafe for the people to go ſo far out of the town to church: That in Weymouth is a chapel of eaſe, which was wont to be ſupplied by the miniſter of Wike at pleaſure; but in the ſiege a great part of it was beaten down, and the repairs of it will coſt a great many hundred pounds: It is now uſed altogether as a fort and guard, there being works, a line, and platform about it. The inhabitants of Weymouth petition the Parliament that it may be made their pariſh church, and that Government would allow a competent maintenance for a miniſter; the chapel being fit to be taken from Wike, and made the pariſh church of Weymouth, in caſe the State will rebuild the chapel, or erect ſome church there, and allow a competent maintenance for a miniſter in Weymouth: or, that Weymouth and Melcombe may be united, and the church of Melcombe enlarged, which will coſt ſome hundred pounds. The church-yard in Melcombe being very ſmall for a burial place, the ground and buildings called the Friery lying ruined, and near adjoining to the church, may be made a burial place for both towns, in caſe the Lord Arundel, and Richard Uſedale, Eſq. who lay claim to it, will conſent.

This priory ſtood a little Eaſt of the church in Maiden Street: it was a houſe of Dominican Friars, dedicated to St. Winifrid, ſays Mr. Willis; to St. Dominick, according to Speed. Leland ſays it was a fair houſe of Freres, founded by the chief houſe of the Rogers's, in this county. The whole makes a ſquare of about an acre, and has lately undergone much alteration, and been parceled out into many tenements. In the garden are ſome remains of old buildings; on the South ſide is the chapel belonging to the priory, now converted into a malthouſe; over the Weſt door are three blank eſcutcheons, ſupported by a lion and wyvern, and on it for a creſt a lion paſſant guardant. On the north ſide many bones and ſkulls were dug up in 1682, and ſince that time, ſo that probably this was the burial place. In the 15th century, Owen Watſon, Rector of Portland, willed his body "to be buried at the Friers Preachers here, where he had built a tomb."

By a certificate of the commiſſary of the Biſhop of Sarum, concerning the Friers at Melcombe, he cenſures an altar raiſed in this town, and orders an enquiry into the names of the perſons who celebrated at it, and of thoſe who favoured them. He afterwards iſſued a mandate to Edward Poliny, John Lok, and John Lowyn, Dominican Friars, who had erected and celebrated on an altar there, declared them contumacious, and

prohibited their proceedings: this was in 1426.—Afterwards

John Rogers, and Hugh Deverel, Esqrs. petitioned the Bishop of Sarum, That moved by the desolation of this vill, they had begun a house for the habitation of the Friars Preachers, and certify,

First,—The intention of this work.

Secondly,—The fitness of the place to be dedicated for a church.

Thirdly,—Its endowment.

Fourthly,—The apostolic and royal licence for beginning the foundation.

Fifthly,—They enquire whether such house may be built without diminution of the Bishop's jurisdiction, and the right of the parochial church. They set forth, that there was no place dedicated to God in Melcombe: that the parochial church of Radipole was a long mile and a half from this vill, and was inconvenient for the burgesses to go to, &c. &c.

Neville was Bishop of Sarum from 1427 to 1438; and Bishop Tanner refers to patents in 1430 and 1446 concerning this house.

Near the Priory is an old building, which tradition says was a Nunnery; but there are no records concerning it that have come to the knowledge of any historian.

The MANOR of MELCOMBE is mentioned in two records, of which Mr. Hutchings, in his history of

Dorſet, ſuſpects the correctneſs, and which give the higheſt antiquity to this place.

Henry the Firſt, (about 1110) grants to the Prior and Monks of St. Swithin's, Winton, peaceably to hold the port of Melcombe, with all liberties, wrecks, and free cuſtoms, by land and ſea, as they had holden them, ſans date. Henry the Second, (about 1160) grants to the ſame the land of Melcombe, belonging to Wick, which King Edward gave them, with the aforeſaid liberties, ſans date.

In Edward the Firſt's time, (1280) it belonged to the Abbey of *Cerne*, but when, or by whom given, is not known.

The 8th of Edward I. (about 1280) the Abbot certified his claim of a Tueſday Market, and a Fair on the eve and day of the Tranſlation of St. Thomas the Martyr, by Charter of Henry III. and wreck of the ſea in his Manor of Melcombe; and that he claimed one penny from the men that inhabited the tithing, beyond the memory of man.

The Borough of Melcombe firſt obtained that privilege about the 8th of Edward the Firſt, 1280, when the King, by Charter, granted to the Burgeſſes of Melcombe ſeveral liberties claimed by the city of London, viz. That they ſhould not be impleaded without the Borough; and granted them permiſſion to have a Market every Monday, and a Fair every Year, to begin on St. Botolph, the

Abbots Even, (the 17th of June) and ſo to continue five days, *free come* and *free abide* for all manner of men.

In the reign of Edward III. (1330) this Borough flouriſhed greatly; but in the next reign it was much impoveriſhed and deſolated, being burnt by the French; on which the inhabitants prayed for a diſcharge of their cuſtoms, which was granted and confirmed the 1ſt of Henry IV.

King Edward IV. (in 1463) having inſpected the Charters of Edward I. II. and III. gave them another, by which he grants them all manner of uſages and cuſtoms granted unto the citizens of London; with power to make a coroner, an eſcheator, and other officers, &c. &c.

It muſt not be omitted, that in 1455, the 23d of Henry VI. James Butler, Earl of Wilts, had licence to go to St. James's, in Spain, with thirty perſons in his retinue, in a ſhip called the St. James of Weymouth, not carrying gold or ſilver beyond his neceſſary charges. And in Rymer's Fœdera, tom. IX, X, and XI, are inſtances of licenſes granted in the times of Henry V. and VI. to maſters of veſſels here, to carry over ſtrangers, being the King's ſubjects, ſometimes to the number of an hundred and twenty, going on pilgrimages thither; and ſometimes they were not allowed to carry gold or ſilver either coined, or in the ore.

Melcombe gave the title of Baron to the Honourable George Bubb Doddington, Eſq; of Eaſtbury, ſeveral times one of the Repreſentatives for this borough. He was created Baron Melcombe the 1ſt of George III. 1761, but dying without iſſue in 1762, the title became extinct.

The arms of Melcombe, before the union of the two boroughs, were part of the arms of the Kings of England, its ancient Lords, viz. O. three lions paſſant, guardant, Az.

Weymouth has ſent Members to Parliament ever ſince the 12th of Edward II. and Melcombe ever ſince the 8th of the ſame King: And now, as one one Borough, enjoys a privilege allowed to no other place in the kingdom, except *London*, that of ſending four Members to Parliament. The Repreſentatives are elected by Freeholders of Weymouth or Melcombe, whether inhabitants or otherwiſe. Theſe Electors have alſo votes for the County Members. Every Elector has the privilege as in London, of polling for four Candidates, who, when choſen, are returned in one Indenture, under the title of Burgeſſes of Weymouth and Melcombe. The Mayor is the returning officer.

Weymouth Caſtle, called alſo Sandes Foot, or Sandes Fort, ſtands a mile S. W. of the town, on a high cliff, almoſt oppoſite Portland Caſtle, and commands the Bay. It was built by King Henry

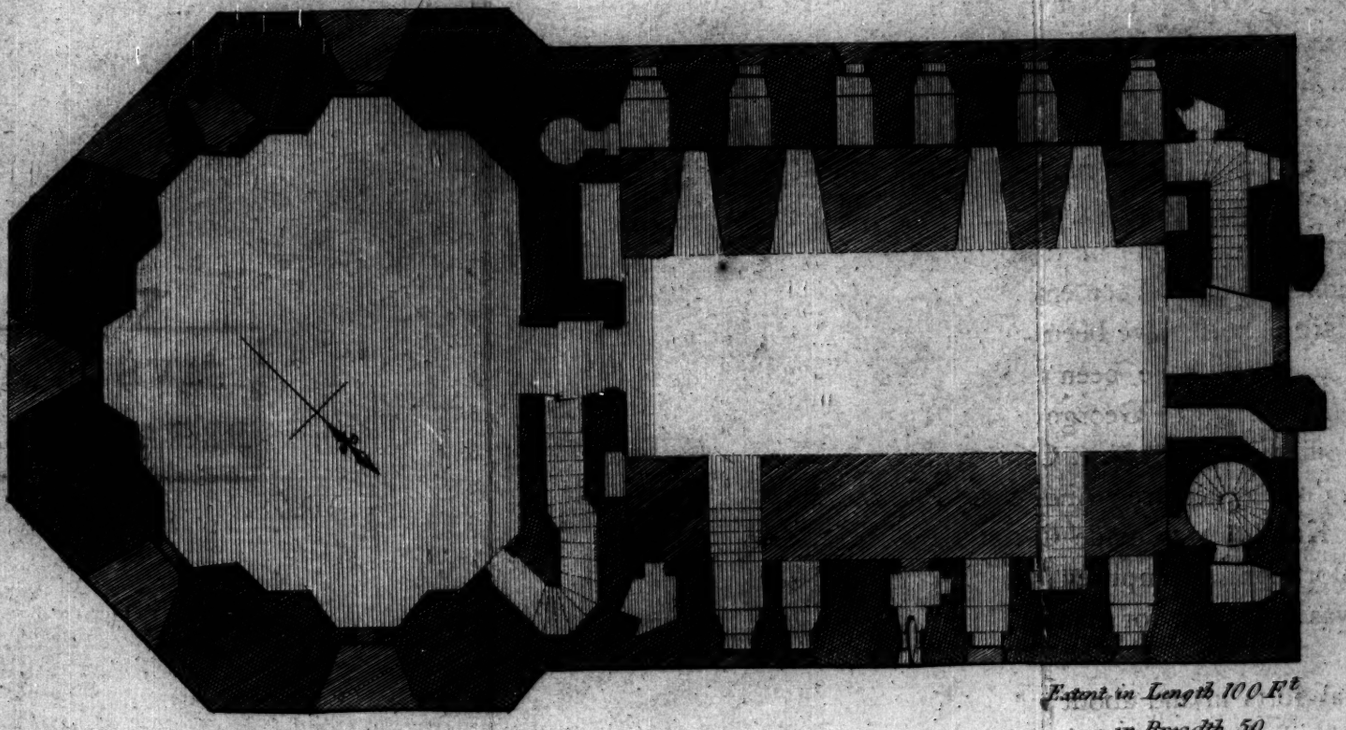
VIII. Leland calls it "a right goodly and war-"like caſtle, having one open barbicane." Its form is a parallelogram, or long ſquare ſtone, now all carried away. At the north end was a tower, on which were the Arms of England, ſupported by a wyvern and unicorn: The north part ſeems to have been the Governor's apartment, which was vaulted: The ſouth front is ſemicircular, and ſaid to have been the gun room: before it, on the ſouth, was formerly a platform for cannon. On the eaſt is the remains of a ſmall gate, and a deep trench ſurrounds the whole, except on the ſouth; The walls were thick and lofty when entire; and though it was not large, muſt have been a beautiful ſtructure *. It ſeems to have been neglected ſince the Reſtoration.—In 1631, George Bamfield had a grant of the office of Cuſtos (*i. e.* Guardian) of Sandsfoot Caſtle, during pleaſure: And in 1640, Nathaniel Speccot, Knight, was made Cuſtos for life. After the reſtoration, Humphrey Weld, of Lulworth Caſtle, was Governor for many years.

Here were ſeveral forts in and about the town and harbour, to defend them againſt foreign enemies; and ſeveral were raiſed during the civil wars.

The Chapel, as we have before obſerved, was converted into a fort. New Fort, or Jetty Fort, at

* See the annexed Plan.

Published as the Act directs June 20.th 1789 by P. Ddamette of Weymouth.



Extent in Length 100 F.t
in Breadth 50

Weymouth Castle.

at the entrance of the harbour, at the end of the old pier, at the foot of the hill, was taken down in 1661: South of this, on the top of the hill, (now known by the name of the Noſe,) at the eaſtern point of it, was another called North Fort, where are ſtill three guns mounted: Dock Fort under the Hill, is weſt of the two Jettys, near the bar. There was a fifth fort at the Look-out, on the hill ſouth of the town, where are ſtill two guns.

Towards the weſt-end of Weymouth is the Town-hall, where the Corporation meet on the firſt Monday after Old Michaelmas-Day, and hold their Court-leet.

The communication between both Towns was anciently by a ferry-boat, and a rope reaching acroſs the haven; but a wooden bridge of ſeventeen arches was built in 1597.

The principal benefactors towards building it were certain citizens of London: Having been much damaged in the civil wars, it ſeems to have been rebuilt; this alſo going to decay, was again re-built at the charge of the Repreſentatives in 1712, and once more in 1741: It was ſixty yards long; in the middle is a draw-bridge for veſſels to paſs into the weſtern parts of the harbour. This bridge

bridge was alſo re-built in 1770, ſeventy yards weſt of the former, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of Weymouth, and directly contrary to their wiſhes, a petition having been preſented by the inhabitants, praying it might be continued in the old ſituation.

This was formerly (as may very readily be traced from what has been ſaid) the moſt conſiderable ſea port in the county till the increaſe of Poole, and the late wars with France. The haven, which is both ſafe and commodious, is formed by an arm of the ſea, that runs betwixt both towns, and at the weſt end receives the ſmall river *Way*, and extends a mile weſt of the [old] bridge.

From the preceding hiſtorical facts it will appear, that Weymouth has been a maritime as well as mercantile town of ſome antiquity. Of late years the chief trade carried on here has been ſhip building, which has employed many workmen, to the benefit as well as reputation of the place.

PRESENT

PRESENT STATE OF

WEYMOUTH.

IN its preſent ſtate Weymouth has become, and is rapidly growing more conſiderable, from the vaſt concourſe of polite company by which it is now frequented for Sea-bathing: For this purpoſe the Bay, which extends near two miles, is far better adapted than that of any other watering-place upon our coaſts; whilſt the inhabitants by ſuch an influx of money have been encouraged to rebuild, beautify, and greatly enlarge the town, which in little more than twenty years has undergone a conſiderable transformation.

The Markets are alſo very much improved of late years, and are well ſupplied with Butcher's meat, Poultry, and the choiceſt Fiſh from the Weſt every day that the wind will permit, excluſive of what are caught in its environs; and conſiſt of Red Mullets, John Dories, Soals, Cod, Turbot, Pipers, Gurnets, Mackrel, Herrings, Lobſters, Crabs, and Prawns.—It muſt too be remarked, that the ſmall Portland Mutton is here met with in it utmoſt perfection.

The

The MARKET DAYS are *Tueſday* and *Friday*.

The Tueſday's Market is generally fulleſt.—Theſe Markets afford a plentiful ſupply of Butcher's Meat, Poultry, Butter, and Vegetables, brought from the Country.—Butcher's Meat, Fiſh, Fruit, and other Vegetables, are now alſo ſupplied daily, though in leſs profuſion than on Market Days.

In the 11th year of his preſent Majeſty an act was obtained for making a turnpike road from Dorcheſter through Weymouth (over the old bridge) to Portland Sands, Chickerell, Oſmington, and Winterbourne, through Upway; and in 1782 another act paſſed for taking in the road from Oſmington to Warmwell, and renewing the former act.

In the year 1776 an act was likewiſe obtained for lighting, watching, and paving the ſtreets, foot-paths, and other places within the Borough and Town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis; and for removing encroachments and ſtraw thatch from Buildings of every denomination.

The late Ralph Allen, Eſq; of Bath, firſt brought Weymouth into eſteem as a bathing-place. —Being adviſed about the year 1763, to uſe Sea-bathing, he had a machine for that purpoſe conſtructed for his own uſe, and happily received great benefit. The recommendation of this gentleman induced others to viſit the place, which ſoon recommended itſelf, and became the publick reſort

of

of the firſt company from every part of the kingdom; and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, in the year 1780, from paſſing a Winter at Weymouth, found ſo much benefit, that he was induced to build a houſe facing the Bay for his own reſidence.—Other gentlemen have followed this example; and we may venture to prognoſticate, that the advantages ariſing from its natural ſituation, viz. an open communication with the Sea, and a Bay ſheltered from every interruption, even in tempeſtuous ſeaſons, added to a healthy, pleaſant, circumjacent country, as well as the great Weſtern road for its approach, muſt ultimately leave this ſpot unrivalled for Sea-bathing at any ſeaſon of the year.

At Nottington alſo, in the road to Upway, a Mineral Chalybeat, highly impregnated with Sulphur, has for ages been held in the higheſt eſteem, in ſcorbutic and other caſes, which has been found ſingularly advantageous as an auxiliary, where Sea-bathing has been recommended.—A very ingenious Treatiſe on the virtues of theſe Waters has been lately publiſhed by Dr. Crane, of Dorcheſter, to which we refer the Reader *.

The above-mentioned Phyſician, in his *Obſervations on Sea-bathing*, ſpeaking of WEYMOUTH, ſays, "The Sea Water of this fine Bay is quite pure,

* Sold at the Library in St. Thomas's-Street, Weymouth; and at the Toy-Shop on the Eſplanade. Price 1 s.

"of

"of a beautiful Colour, perfectly clear and transparent; the Sands under foot are soft, yet firm, "and entirely free from obstructions. The Declivity is so gradual, as to be almost imperceptible; a great Security to the weak and fearful. "The Bay is so well sheltered by nature, that for "tranquility it surpasses what I have ever seen; "scarcely any Weather happening to interrupt "Bathing; whereas it not unfrequently happens "at other places of resort for this purpose, that "there are long interruptions to Bathing from the "turbulence of the sea; to the great disappointment, loss of time, and expence of those to "whom such delays may be both injurious and "greatly distressing."

The Doctor adds, "That Weymouth and its "neighbourhood are entirely free from stagnate "waters, and wet or marshy swamps, to produce "noxious vapours; the soil is of such a nature, "as to afford nothing from which any insalutary "exhalations can possibly proceed; and the air is "proverbially mild, soft, and serene."

The town of Melcombe consists principally of a range of buildings facing the Bay, and two streets running parallel to each other, which terminate at the market-place; together with others of less magnitude, between these and the bridge, which unites it with Weymouth on the opposite side.

At the entrance of the town from Dorchester, are

are the Aſſembly Rooms, and nearly contiguous to theſe the Duke of Glouceſter's houſe. A little beyond are a range of handſome alms-houſes, built by Sir James Thornhill, and deſigned for decayed ſeamen, but unhappily never endowed.

To the right is St. Thomas's Street, and to the left St. Mary's; they both terminate at the Market-place, in which ſtands the Town-hall, with the Priſon underneath.

Near the centre of the Bay is a commodious little Theatre erected by Mr. Hughes, the Manager of the Exeter Company, in a ſtyle of ſimple elegance. Theatrical entertainments are here performed on Mondays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, during the ſeaſon.

The bathing machines, which are now multiplied to between twenty and thirty, make a formidable arrangement upon the Beach, and are in conſtant employment for ſeveral hours every morning; during which the ſucceſſion of ladies and gentlemen on this ſpot greatly enlivens the ſcene.

The author of the *Tour through Great-Britain*, ſpeaking of this place ſays, "Weymouth of late "years has been much frequented for its com- "modious Sea-bathing, which it furniſhes in a "manner ſuperior to any other place in the "kingdom. The general tranquility of the Bay, "the clearneſs of the water, the ſoftneſs and "almoſt imperceptible deſcent of its ſhore, are ſo

"favourable

"favourable for the purpoſe of Bathing, even to "the moſt timorous and debilitated, that I do not "wonder at its being the reſort of many people "of the firſt diſtinction. It has all the requiſite "accommodations which are furniſhed at other "publick places; ſuch as aſſembly rooms, coffee "houſes, billiard tables, &c. &c. and houſes are "continually building for the better accommo-"dation of company, which is found annually "to increaſe."

PUBLICK ROOMS.

WEYMOUTH no ſooner became a place of publick reſort, than it was found requiſite to accommodate the company with Publick Rooms for Balls and Aſſemblies, which were firſt opened on the Weymouth ſide of the water; and upon this acquiſition, Mr. Plomer, who then officiated in the capacity of Maſter of the Ceremonies at Briſtol, was invited to perform that office here, which he held till the decline of his health in the Autumn of the year 1783. In the Summer following came on an election of Maſter of the Ceremonies, when Mr. Rodber, of Weymouth, after a ſmart conteſt, was elected by a conſiderable majority, and ſtill holds that office; who, with the approbation of the Subſcribers, has eſtabliſhed the following

RULES

RULES and ORDERS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary in all polite aſſemblies to have ſome regulations eſtabliſhed, without which no order or decorum can be preſerved, the company are requeſted to comply with the following Rules:

I. That Gentlemen are not to appear in the Rooms on Tueſday or Friday Evenings, in *boots*, or Ladies in *riding habits*.

II. That the Balls ſhall begin as ſoon as poſſible after ſeven o'clock, and finiſh preciſely at eleven.

III. That Gentlemen and Ladies who dance down a country dance, ſhall not quit their places till the dance is finiſhed, unleſs they mean to dance no more that night.

IV. That no Lady or Gentleman be permitted to dance in *coloured gloves*.

V. That after a Lady has called a dance, and danced it down, her place in the next is at the bottom.

VI. That no tea table be carried into the Card Room.

VII. That Gentlemen will be pleaſed to leave their *ſwords* at the door.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies intreats the favour of ſuch Ladies and Gentlemen, to whom he has not the

honour of being perſonally known, to offer him ſome favourable occaſion of being preſented to them, in order to give him all opportunities of ſhewing that attention which it is equally his inclination and duty to obſerve.

T. RODBER,
MASTER of the CEREMONIES.

The regular BALL NIGHTS are Tueſdays and Fridays. Public TEA DRINKING every Sunday Evening, and Cards every Evening, Sundays excepted. —— A ſingle BALL TICKET, *One Guinea.* Three ditto, *Two Guineas.* Each Lady's Admiſſion to the Rooms, *Five Shillings.* Each Gentleman *Half a Guinea.*

The LIBRARY, *in St. Thomas Street,*

Which has now been eſtabliſhed upwards of ſixteen years, already contains above *eight thouſand volumes*, in Engliſh, French, Italian, &c. which may be read on the following eaſy terms, viz.

A Subſcriber by the Year, *Half a Guinea.*

For the Seaſon, *Five Shillings.*

The Proprietor of this Library has alſo a Toy Shop on the Eſplanade, adjoining to the Box Door of the Theatre. —— Here, and at the Library, the London Morning and Evening Papers, as likewiſe divers Country Papers are provided for the uſe of the Subſcribers.

LADIES

LADIES BOARDING SCHOOL.

At the Boarding School on the Weymouth ſide of the water, formerly the reſidence of Ralph Allen, Eſq. of Bath, which is now converted, by Mrs. MORRIS, into a French and Engliſh School, YOUNG LADIES are carefully and politely educated, and if judged requiſite enjoy the advantage of Sea Bathing, added to the excellence of the Climate, without any interruption in the purſuit of their Education. —— This circumſtance may prove of high importance to many Families, as well as advantageous to the School.

HOT and COLD BATHS.

Exceedingly commodious, ſupplied from Sea Water, are conſtructed upon the Quay weſtward of the Eſplanade, which may be uſed at any time, by day or night, at the following Rates:

A Hot Bath before ſix in the evening, or an hour's notice,	3	6
At a later hour,	4	0
For each Guide attending,	0	6

The Cold Bath is chiefly uſed by perſons incapable of uſing the Bathing Machines, from either lameneſs or very uncommon timidity.

The BATHING MACHINES,

As we have already obſerved, are near thirty in number.—Some of theſe have Umbrellas, and are chiefly uſed by the Ladies, the Rates as follow:

An Umbrella Machine, with a Guide,	1	6
A Gentleman's bathing Machine, —	0	6
For each Guide, —— ——	0	6

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen are ſupplied with bathing Dreſſes, by applying to the Guides; and bathing Caps for Ladies and Gentlemen are ſold at the Toy-ſhop adjoining the Box-door of the Theatre, and alſo at the Library in *St. Thomas's-Street*.

N. B. At the Baths a Sedan is always in waiting; and they are freſh for every lady or gentleman that uſes them; which, if deſired, may be attended to by their own ſervants.

To return to our Deſcription of the Town itſelf, we muſt obſerve, that the buildings originally were low, though extenſive as to the ground on which they ſtood, and adapted chiefly to the uſe of mercantile and maritime convenience; but this mode has given way to more lofty Edifices, and we now meet

meet with modern architecture, and houſes well adapted to afford comfortable Lodgings, &c. for ſuch of the Nobility and Gentry as ſhall honour this Place with their company.

THE CHURCH.

This is an ancient Edifice in *St. Mary's-Street*, near the centre of the town. It conſiſts of a body and two aiſles of equal length. Over the Communion-table is a large and noble Altar-piece, repreſenting the Laſt Supper, by Sir James Thornhill, a native of this place, who was born in the year 1675, knighted and made painter to the king in 1720, and died in 1734. For this Picture, which was a preſent from him to the Church, Sir James had refuſed Seven Hundred Pounds.

The body of this Church is ſupported by ſix arches, and ſeems to have been the old Chapel. On a ſtone near the old weſt door is this date, 1580, perhaps when it was repaired.

That a Chapel ſtood here formerly appears by the Biſhop of Sarum's letter to the Dean of Dorcheſter, to cite William le Towe, and Robert de Durteſdyche, Preſbyters, for intruding into the Chapel of Melcombe, belonging to the Mother Church of Rappole, Anno Dom. 1301. This ſeems afterwards to have ſunk into decay; for the

Founders of the Dominican Priory alledge that there was no place dedicated to God in Melcombe. Browne Willis thinks it was anciently conſecrated to the Holy Trinity.

In 1605 a new Church was built on the ſcite of the Chapel, and made parochial; and in 1606 it was conſecrated by Dr. Zouch, Suffragran to the Biſhop of Briſtol, who named it Chriſt Church. The greateſt benefactors towards building it were certain citizens of London. This was done purſuant to an Act 1 Jac. I. 1604, ſetting forth, That the Church of Radipole is a mile and a half from any part of Melcombe, and ſo ſmall that it cannot receive a ſixth part of the pariſhioners; that in Melcombe is a Chapel of Eaſe, not able to contain above half of the inhabitants, who are ten to one. It was then enacted, that the inhabitants of Melcombe may, on the ground where the Chapel ſtands, erect a Church, and encloſe the waſte grounds abutting on the north and ſouth of the Chapel, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the town of Weymouth and Melcombe, to make a convenient Church-Yard. This Church to be called the Parochial Church; and that ſuch divine ſervice, &c. and other parochial rites which were formerly done by the miniſter of the old Church of Radipole, for the inhabitants of Melcombe, ſhall be done in the new Church. Radipole to be reputed a Chapel of Eaſe to it, yet to retain ſuch parochial rites by

the

the miniſter of the new Church, as were performed in the old Church, or Church-Yard. The Patron of Radipole to have the ſame right of preſentation in the new Church as he had in the old. A manſion-houſe in Melcombe, with a garden, the inheritance of Thomas Barefoot, Mayor, in the Eaſt-Street, or New-Street, (at preſent a maſon's yard) and bounded by the ſea, ſhall be for the Incumbent of the new Church.

Lady Brown, of the Frampton family, as is reported, was a great benefactreſs, as appears by her arms in the eaſt window of the north aiſle. The Corporation-ſeat is adorned with the arms of the united towns, in copper.

Sir Samuel Mico, Knt. and Alderman, by will, bearing date September the 25th, 1665, made the following remarkable and generous bequeſt to this town, which being erroneouſly ſtated by Mr. Hutchins, the following is a faithful extract from the will:

"Item. I give ten pounds to the town of "Melcombe Regis, in the county of Dorſet; I "give my houſe, ſtanding on the Eaſt end of the "Key of that town, called the George Tavern, "or Inn, with the yards or any other grounds "thereunto belonging, with the profits thereof, "to put out three poor children apprentices yearly; to the Corporation of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in the county of Dorſet, I give

"four hundred pounds of lawful money of Eng-
"land to be laid out in lands, the profits thereof
"to be beſtowed—twenty ſhillings yearly on ſome
"good divine that they ſhall yearly chuſe, when
"he hath preached a Sermon in the church of
"Melcombe aforeſaid, on the Friday immediately
"before Palm Sunday every year, the reſt to be
"paid that day to ten poor decayed ſeamen of
"that Corporation, of the age of threeſcore years
"or upwards, in equal proportions, or ſo many
"of them within that number, that are ſo quali-
"fied, who are to be at the hearing of that ſer-
"mon, or ſo many of them as are able."

The Lady Brown gave 20s. per annum to the Church, and the like ſum to the poor. Mr. Hodder the intereſt of 10l. to the poor. Doctor de Sella Nova, the intereſt of 5l. to the poor. Mr. Middleton the intereſt of 100l. of which now remains 25l. Theſe are given for ever. Madam Elizabeth Heyſome gave 30l. to bind out three poor boys.

Bernard Michel, of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, merchant, by will, dated the 22d of March, 1646, gave (among other bequeſts) to the poor of *Weymouth* 33s. 4d. and to the poor of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, ten buſhels of ſea coal. To ſix poor women of Melcombe Regis, ſix buſhels of ſea coal yearly for ever; to be paid out of the rent of his freehold lands. The King's Head Inn

in

in this town was a part and parcel of the bequeſt, and the ſame has hitherto been paid by the owners thereof.

Thomas Hardy, of Melcombe Regis, Eſquire, (who died in 1599) endowed the Borough of Dorcheſter with the yearly revenue of 50 l. as follows: To the clergyman of St. Peter's 20 l. to a ſchoolmaſter 20 l. to the uſher 20 nobles, (6 l. 13 s. 4 d.) and to the alms women five marks, (3 l. 6 s. 8 d.)

On the Melcombe ſide of the water ſtands the Cuſtom Houſe, which beſides ſubordinate officers has a collector and comptroller; and the trading veſſels belonging to this port, excluſive of ſhipping from our own coaſts and foreigners, are eſtimated at about one hundred.

This Haven is exceedingly well ſheltered, and veſſels lie in perfect ſafety, both at high and low water, being ſecure from any tempeſtuous element.

The winds at S. S. E. are here productive of the higheſt tides, which in general riſe from eight to twelve feet perpendicular; but by theſe are conſiderably encreaſed. In their regular courſe they are obſerved to flow four hours, ebb four, and remain inactive four.

The Spring Tides begin the third day before each change of the Moon, and gradually increaſe till the ſeventh, or third day after the change, when the Tide is at its greateſt height; in the morning or afternoon, as the change happens to

be.

be. It is high water at Weymouth on the day of each change at ſix o'clock.

An extenſive Lake above the town, which, at Spring Tides, with great rapidity empties a vaſt body of water into the Harbour, is productive of the moſt ſalutary conſequences; as it ſerves the purpoſe of effectually ſcouring it from every obſtruction that muſt otherwiſe prove highly detrimental.

To ſtrangers, and particularly thoſe unacquainted with the ſea coaſts, the great bank of Shingles bounding Weſt-bay from Portland Reach, will afford great amuſement.——There are wonderful variety of pebbles, both in colour and texture; many of theſe have been found to bear a fine poliſh, and have been converted into ſeals and other trinkets.

The Bay of Weymouth, at different ſeaſons, is alſo found replete with fine ſpecimens of ſea weeds and ſhells; and whilſt the fiſhermen are engaged in their avocations, upon hawling the Seyne, bring to ſhore extraordinary productions of the ocean, well worthy inſpection, and highly entertaining to the curious.

This operation of hawling the Seyne (a fiſhing-net of prodigious length ſo called) is greatly attended to by ſtrangers, when it is no uncommon thing for the fiſhermen to bring to ſhore from five to twenty or thirty thouſand Herrings or Mackrel at a draught, according to their reſpective ſeaſons.

The PUBLIC WALKS *are,*

The ESPLANADE, or NEW TERRACE, nearly half a mile in length, in front of the Bay, extending from the Quay to the Hotel.—This Terrace is the daily Promenade of the Company, and is frequented both morning and evening, where the ſea-breeze is found highly refreſhing and ſalubrious, and the ſea-ſcape at once extenſive and delightful. It muſt alſo be obſerved, that the ſands are particularly firm the moment the waves have quitted them; that they are pleaſant to the tread, and that no ill effects are here experienced from either damp air or ſoil; nor are parties in ſailing excurſions ſubject to take cold, by having their feet, legs, or clothes made wet by ſea water.

The FIRST LOOK OUT,

Turning to the left, after croſſing the bridge. This is an eminence at the diſtance of about half a mile from the town, which affords a very extenſive view of the Channel to the eaſt, the iſland of Portland to the ſouthward, the White Cliffs to the north which exhibit a bold ſhore, and are terminated by the immenſe headland of St. Albans, a land-mark of 440 perpendicular feet above the

ſea,

ſea, of great importance to mariners, and at the diſtance of near twenty miles.

Upon this coaſt, and at a very ſmall diſtance eaſtward of St. Alban's, on Friday, January 6, 1786, about two o'clock in the morning, the Halſewell Eaſt Indiaman, outward bound, was unhappily daſhed to pieces, and Capt. Pierce, with his two daughters, and many other paſſengers, as well as ſailors and ſoldiers periſhed. There were on board, when this fatal accident happened, 250 perſons, only 74 of whom were ſaved.

Having aſcended thus far, refreſhments may be procured at the FARM HOUSE, *viz.* ſyllabubs, cream and curds, whey, butter-milk, fruit, &c. &c.

The UPPER LOOK OUT.

Upon this ſummit a fuller view of Portland preſents itſelf, with Weſt Bay, the immenſe beach of Shingles, and the ſhipping up and down the Channel.

Purſuing the foot-path along the ſide of the precipice, you are led to SANDSFOOT, or WEYMOUTH CASTLE; and from thence to SMALLMOUTH SANDS, and to the FERRY-HOUSE, croſſing to PORTLAND. The extent of this excurſion rather exceeds two miles.

The

The Road to WYKE and PORTLAND.

By turning to the right, after paſſing over the bridge at Weymouth, a pleaſant ride or walk leads to WYKE NAP, and from thence to WYKE CHURCH.

This Church is ſpacious, and conſtructed of Portland ſtone, ſuperior to any other church in theſe parts, and the diſtance being moderate, is much frequented by ſtrangers, the Church at Weymouth being too ſmall for the inhabitants.—It has a lofty embattled tower, containing four bells; and the Church ſerves for both a ſea and land mark.

Nearly contiguous, ſomewhat to the left of the road, is BELFIELD, the ſeat of Mrs. Buxton, deſigned and executed by Mr. Crunden, in a ſtyle of elegance which does credit to the taſte and abilities of the artiſt.

Purſuing the carriage way to the diſtance of about half a mile, is a ſafe Ferry for Carriages, Horſes, &c. to Portland, at which the following are the rates:

A foot paſſenger,	0	1
A man and horſe,	0	2
A one horſe chaiſe,	1	6
A poſt chaiſe,	2	6
A coach,	3	6

Another exceeding pleaſant walk may be found, by purſuing a foot-path to the left, after paſſing the turnpike on the road towards Dorcheſter.—This path leads to the village of RADYPOLE, about two miles from Weymouth, and is much frequented. The country on this ſide the town has but little elevation, but the village itſelf is exceedingly pleaſant, as well as rural; and at the ſign of *The Honeſt Man*, Radypole Biſcuits, with tea and other refreſhments, may be procured.

Pleaſant Excurſions on Horſeback or in Carriages.

There are many delightful rides near this place, although it has the appearance of being confined—we ſhall enumerate a few. Thoſe who wiſh to explore further, will find ſufficient temptation.

To the right over the bridge leads to Mrs. Penny's, a large ſtone-built houſe. Turning to the left at this place, and afterwards purſuing the direct road, brings you to the Ruins of SANDSFOOT, or WEYMOUTH CASTLE; further on to SMALLMOUTH SANDS, where is a fine view of the iſland of PORTLAND. Theſe Sands lead to the FERRY-HOUSE.——

By WYKE CHURCH, to the right from this FERRY, there are variety of extenſive ſheep walks. Down the lane carries you to LANE-HOUSE FARM; from hence the turnpike-road leads to Abbotſbury,

and

and over Crook's Hill, which brings you to the village of FLEET, where is a large Houſe belonging to George Gould, Eſq; of Upway.

Another Ride of eight miles carries you to Abbotſbury; and from thence to Bridport, (all the way by the ſea ſide) is eight miles further.

To Bridport from Weymouth by Dorcheſter, is twenty-three miles.

To Bridport, through Upway, is twenty-one miles.

Taking the road from Weymouth to Dorcheſter, the firſt village is Broadway; paſſing which, a delightful little village, called Upway, lays on the left. Having aſcended Ridgeway-Hill, there is a very extenſive proſpect, eſpecially towards the ſouth, which affords a fine view of the Channel, iſland of Portland, Weymouth, Wyke Tower, and part of Weſt Bay.

From hence, keeping to the right along the ridge of hills, the excurſion may be extended any diſtance; and ſtill bearing circularly to the right, over the Downs, the return is pleaſant by Oſmington.

If you proceed to Dorcheſter, after aſcending Ridgeway-Hill, you deſcend to a village called Monckton; on the right of which is Herringſton, a fine old manſion, the ſeat of the Williams's.

Immediately after paſſing the turnpike at Weymouth, by turning to the right, you are brought

to Sutton, Preſton, and Oſmington; Pokeſwell and Warmwell, in the road to Winfrith and Lulworth Caſtle, at the diſtance of fourteen miles; and Corfe Caſtle twenty-two from Weymouth.

Another agreeable ride is, to turn to the left through the ſtream at Upway, which leads to Chickerell, by Mr. Pond's Farm; and back to Weymouth, by the turnpike road to Abbotſbury.

To Portland from Weymouth, is about three miles, and to the Light-Houſes, on the furtheſt part of the Iſland, about three and a half from Chiſwell, the firſt village.

Parties by Water.

During the ſeaſon, fiſhing and ſailing boats are conſtantly in waiting, along-ſide the Pier, to attend ſtrangers, where, without the leaſt riſque, the moſt timorous may amuſe themſelves with catching ſilver whiting, mackrell, and a variety of other fiſh, without going out of ſight of the town.

To Portland Caſtle is about three miles.

To St. Alban Head, the furtheſt land in ſight, facing the Bay to the Eaſt, is about eighteen miles.

To Lulworth by water, is about ten miles; the paſſage both ſafe and pleaſant; yet it may be proper to hint to ſtrangers, that the gale which carries them pleaſantly thither may ſo far retard their return as to leave them the whole night upon the water.

water. It has therefore been found expedient to be met by carriages or horſes at Lulworth.

Lulworth Cove is a natural baſon, ſurrounded with very high cliffs, in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, of which the opening forms the entrance. It is 1380 feet in diameter, twenty-one feet deep at low water; admits veſſels of eighty tons burthen, and is a great natural curioſity; as are alſo the lands hereabouts, which form the moſt romantic and pleaſing variety of proſpects.

Alderney is eighteen leagues, ſouth ſouth eaſt from Portland.

Guernſey twenty leagues, ſouth and by weſt, from Portland.

Jerſey is twenty-ſix leagues ſouth of Portland.

INNS and TAVERNS.

The principal of theſe are the five following, at all of which poſt chaiſe and ſaddle horſes are kept for the accommodation of the company, *viz.*

Mr. Stacey's Hotel, in Glouceſter-buildings.

The King's-Head, kept by Mr. Luce.

The Crown, kept by Mr. Loats; as alſo

The Golden Lion, kept by Mr. Spicer, are all three in the Market-place. And,

The Navy Tavern, kept by Mr. Lodder, on the other ſide of the Harbour, in Weymouth.

At the Golden Lion, in the Market-place, is the Post-Office, where the Mails from London, Bath, and the Weſt of England arrive every Afternoon (except Mondays) between four and five o'clock; and are diſpatched from thence every forenoon (except Saturday) at a quarter before eleven.

BOARDING-HOUSES.

There are ſeveral; and at the Old Rooms, or Navy Tavern, Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Board and Lodgings. Care is alſo taken, that no improper company be admitted.—General terms, 16s. per week for Board; Wine, Tea, and Sugar, not included; 10s. a week for each Room.—Out of the Seaſon, that is after the 21ſt of October to the middle of June, 5s. a week each Room, Fire and Candle not included.

The following COACHES from LONDON *and* EXETER, *Inn at the King's-Arms,* DORCHESTER.

The Mail Coach arrives every day from London about one o'clock, and returns to London from Falmouth and Exeter every day at the ſame hour. Fare to London Two Pounds.

The Mercury goes to London every day at two in the afternoon. Fare Thirty-ſix Shillings.

The

The Exeter Poſt-Coach arrives from London at ſix o'clock in the evening, ſtops all night, and proceeds to Exeter at four in the morning.—Fare to London One Pound Eleven Shillings.

The Balloon Coach inns at the Antelope, paſſes through Dorcheſter every day about three o'clock. Fare Thirty-ſix Shillings.

Bath and Briſtol Coach arrives at the Crown Inn in Weymouth, Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays; and returns Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, at five in the morning.—Fare One Guinea.

A Waggon from Bath and Briſtol comes every fortnight to the Bear Inn, in St. Thomas's-Street.

Waggons from London arrive at Dorcheſter three or four days in a week, and take goods to Town as frequently. Proper Warehouſes and Books are kept at Dorcheſter. The goods are fetched from thence by James Beer, who lives near the Theatre.

RATES of CHAIRMEN.

From any part of the town to the Aſſembly-Room,	1	0
From any part over the water,	1	6
Waiting an hour,	1	6
Every hour after,	1	0
A ſhort fare,	0	6

To this Deſcription of WEYMOUTH *it has been judged requiſite to add an Account of* MILTON ABBEY, SHIRBORNE CASTLE, LULWORTH CASTLE, *the* ISLAND *of* PORTLAND, MAIDEN CASTLE, ABBOTSBURY, *the* AMPHITHEATRE *near* DORCHESTER, UPWAY, *&c. &c.*

MILTON ABBEY,

IS ſituated ſeven miles from Blandford, eleven from Dorcheſter, and nineteen from Weymouth, and was founded by king Athelſtan in the year 843.

At the diſſolution of the Monaſteries king Henry the eighth granted this Abbey of Black Benedictines to Sir John Tregonwell, which having in proceſs of time come into Lord Milton's poſſeſſion, his Lordſhip, in 1771, pulled down all the old Abbey, become quite ruinous, (except the very beautiful and magnificent Hall, which retains in every reſpect its ancient form and ornaments) and raiſed the preſent beautiful ſtructure of Portland ſtone on its preſent ſcite, in a form expreſſive of its name and former application, and in a ſtyle of architecture correſponding to the venerable Abbey Church by its ſide.

It

It ſtands on a knole back'd to the eaſt by a large high wooded hill, called St. Catherine's, (from a moſt beautiful Saxon Chapel founded alſo and dedicated to her, by king Athelſtan, ſtanding on its ſide and hanging over the Abbey) at the junction of three ſpacious valleys, which winding between other hills, covered with extenſive plantations, give the place a character of beauty peculiar to itſelf, and form the moſt grand and ſingular ſcenes that can be conceived.

The village lying formerly under the knole on which this Abbey ſtands, being low, dirty, and ruinous, has lately been removed and with the pariſh church, vicarage houſe, and alm-houſes, entirely new built by Lord Milton in a pictureſque winding valley; the cottages from their ſhape and uniformity making a very ſingular and beautiful place.

The Abbey is connected to the Abbey Church by an incloſed beautiful Cloiſter. — In the Apartments are many good portraits, and in the drawing room a collection of Italian and Flemiſh pictures, by the beſt maſters.

The Abbey Church is ſtill a moſt magnificent gothic ſtructure, tho' a great part of it was deſtroyed by a ſtorm of lightning, in 1309, the reign of Edward the IId. There is a moſt beautiful monument in it, deſigned by Mr. Adam, and executed by Auguſtino Carlini, in 1775 — the very elegant

and juſt Inſcription on it was written by Doctor Barnard Provoſt, of Eton College, who had the honor of being well acquainted with the noble and excellent lady.

H. S. E.
Honoratiſſima Domina
Carolina de Milton,
Ex nobiliſſima Sackvillorum Stirpe
Oriunda:
Claritudinem Generis adeo ſuſtinuit,
Ut virtutibus ornavit ſuis;
In civilis vitæ conſuetudine
Eleganter,
Domeſticæ amabiliter verſata,
Eminuit
Uxoris officiis et Matris.
Hoc Marmor,
Morum placidiſſimorum,
Fidei, Pietatis, Prudentiæ,
Monimentum,
Suos cum ſepultis cineres conſociaturus,
Mærens poſuit
Joſephus Damer, Baro de Milton.

The approaches to the Abbey are fine; Lord Milton's private road from Blandford is remarkably ſo; it paſſes for ſix miles through his grounds, and chiefly through his great woods, which as they cover the ſides of hills, open in various places, and lett in moſt agreeable views of the neighbouring

and

and diſtant country: The eaſtern lodges at this entrance of the park, (which contains above two thouſand acres) are very beautiful, and the approach from them to the Abbey exceedingly fine and romantick: The ſouthern gates and piers, at the entrance into the park from Dorcheſter, are alſo very handſome.

SHIRBORNE

IS twenty-ſix miles from Weymouth, through Dorcheſter, in the road to Bath and Briſtol. It is a large town, and pleaſantly ſituated. At this place are ſome capital ſilk mills, which give employment to a great number of hands.

INA, king of the Saxons, anno domini 704, erected at Shirborne a Biſhop's See; under whoſe juridiction he put the counties, Dorſet, Somerſet, Devon, Cornwall, Wilts, and Berks; and conſecrated for the firſt Biſhop, Aldelme, his brother Kenton's ſon. After him, fourteen Biſhops enjoyed the See, of whom you may read in Francis Godwin's (Bp. of Worceſter's) Catalogue of Biſhops; who himſelf was a great lover of antiquities.

ÆLSTHANUS, the ſeventh Biſhop of this See, conſecrated anno 817, greatly increaſed and enriched this Church; and for the further honour of it, procured the bodies of king Ethelbald and

Ethelbert, to be there depoſited; whoſe ſepulchres were behind the Altar.

Herman was the laſt Biſhop, when the See was removed to Sarum, by order of a Council at London, 1075. He died the preceding year, 1074.

His Succeſſor, Roger, in the time of Henry the Firſt, built a ſtrong Caſtle in the eaſtern part of the town, fenced for the moſt part by a large Foſſa. Upon the Tranſlation of the See, the Biſhop's houſe, and the Cathedral were left to the Monks, and it grew to be an Abbey of great note and wealth, through JOCELINE the fourth Biſhop of Sarum; who, excluſive of his own munificence towards it, got a confirmation through Henry the Second. The Liberality of Alexander and Biſhop Neville was of great account to it.

The Abbey came to an end in the reign of king Henry VIIIth. And the Church, which (or part of which) had been recently built, by pulling down two other Churches for Materials, was purchaſed through Sir John Horſey, by the inhabitants.

The CHURCH,

Is a ſtrong regular building, in the form of a Croſs, 207 feet long, and 102 feet wide. The NAVE is one noble Gothick room, 182 feet by 32, and 109 feet high. The roof is of ſtone, finely enriched with mouldings, the Arms of neighbouring Abbeys, and other ornaments.

The ALTAR-PIECE.

Was given by William Lord Digby, and conſiſts of a fine ſolemn pediment of large dimenſions, ſuiting the ſpaciouſneſs of the place, ſupported by four large fluted pillars, in the Corinthian Order, all of Norway oak. Underneath this Altar-piece, within the Communion-rails, lies a ſlab of black marble, curiouſly ſculptured with arches and pilaſters, near the extremes, the Digby Arms, paley, with others in relieve, about the middle, over the arms, is this Inſcription in a circular form;

"Iſto ſub marmore poſitæ ſunt exuviæ illuſtriſ-
"ſimæ heroinæ ac dominæ Beatricis."

Then in ſtraight Lines.

"Johannis Comitis Briſtol ac utriuſque fortunæ
"torique Conſortis fideliſſimæ."

Below the Arms.

"Carnem placide exuta immortalitatem in-
"duit idibus Septembs, anno ab illo [Salutis]
"CIↃ IↃ CX VVVVVVVV IIIIIIII.
"Ætatis ſuæ xxxxvxxxiv.
"Cujus animæ miſereri Deum opt. max. ac
"ſperatam gloriam dediſſe pie ſperamus."

Cloſe

Cloſe by Lady Briſtol's grave lie the bodies of two of her ladyſhip's great grand-children, who died in her life-time, children of Arthur Chicheſter, ſon and heir of Edward Lord Viſcount Carrickfergus, by Mary, daughter of John Digby, Earl of Briſtol.

In the north aiſle ſtands a large Monument of free ſtone, but of no very curious workmanſhip. It conſiſts of two whole-length figures lying upon an altar tomb, with a neat ſtone canopy over them. There are no inſcriptions remaining. It contains, however, the aſhes of two brothers, Sir John and Sir Edward Horſey; the former died 1546, the latter 1564. They were of a family, whoſe demeans were very extenſive in Dorſetſhire and Somerſetſhire, containing many of the largeſt manors and beſt eſtates in each county. Several conſiderable manſion houſes and ſome churches are ſtill remaining, with the Horſey's arms about them, cut in ſtone, or painted upon glaſs. But as an inſtance of the decline and extinction of ſome ſplendid families, and the inſtability of wealth and grandeur, we have to obſerve, that the laſt Sir John Horſey (without any attainder, or other high forfeiture incurred in the family) died an outlaw, for a debt of ſo ſmall a ſum as ten pounds.

In the ſouth aiſle lies a very ancient figure of a Biſhop, with a croſier very much defaced.

Near

Near him lie two free-ſtone figures at whole length, Sir —— Fitz-James and his lady, formerly the owners of Sir Stephen Naſh's eſtate at Lewſton near Sherborne, the laſt of an ancient and reſpectable family in Somerſetſhire. An anceſtor of theirs was a very conſiderable man in the reign of Henry the Eighth, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, and a particular favourite of the King. His brother was at the ſame time Biſhop of London. Their tomb is much in the ſame taſte with that of the Horſey's family. There appears to have been an inſcription, but the plates, on which probably it was engraved, are no where to be found. Their frames only remain in the ſtone. This tomb was ſome few years ſince cleaned and beautified by order, and at the expence of the Duke of Northumberland.

Not far from theſe, over a vault of the Digby family, is a very elegant and ſtately marble monument, erected to the memory of John Earl of Briſtol. Under a ſemicircular pediment, ſupported by two fluted pillars in the Corinthian Order, ſtands a fine ſtatue of the Earl, dreſſed in his parliamentary robes. On his left hand, a ſtatue of his firſt lady, and another of his ſecond lady on his right, both in an eaſy undreſs. On their reſpective pedeſtals are the names of their families, and the dates of their births and burials.

On that of the Earl is the following fine Inſcription, written by that excellent man Dr. Hough, biſhop of Worceſter.

Here lies
John Lord Digby, Baron Digby of Sherborne,
And Earl of Briſtol;
Titles to which the Merit of his Grand Father firſt gave Luſtre,
And which he himſelf laid down unſullied.
He was naturally inclined to avoid the Hurry of a publick Life,
Yet careful to keep up the Port of his Quality.
Was willing to be at Eaſe, but ſcorn'd Obſcurity;
And therefore never made his Retirement a Pretence to draw
Himſelf within a narrower Compaſs, or to ſhun ſuch Expence
As Charity, Hoſpitality, and his Honour call'd for.
His Religion was that which by Law is eſtabliſhed;
And the Conduct of his Life ſhew'd the Power of it in his Heart.
His Diſtinction from others
Never made him forget himſelf or them.
He was kind and obliging to his Neighbours,
Generous and condeſcending
To his Inferiours, and juſt to all Mankind.
Nor had the Temptations to Honour and Pleaſure in this World,
Strength enough to withdraw his Eyes from that great
Object of his Hope, which we reaſonably aſſure ourſelves
He now enjoys.

Near this is a tablet of black marble to the memory of Mr. Robert and Mrs. Mary Digby, ſon

and

and daughter of the late good old Lord Digby, with the following inſcription by Mr. Pope, 1727.

" GO, fair example of untainted Youth,
" Of modeſt Reaſon, and pacific Truth;
" Go, juſt of Worth, in ev'ry Thought ſincere,
" Who knew no wiſh, but what the world might hear;
" Of gentleſt Manners, unaffected Mind,
" Lover of Peace, and Friend to human kind;
" Compos'd in ſufferings, and in joys ſedate,
" Good without noiſe, without pretenſions great;
" Go, live, for heaven's eternal Year is thine,
" Go, and exalt thy mortal to divine.

" And thou, too cloſe attendant on his doom,
" Bleſt maid, haſt haſten'd to the ſilent Tomb;
" Steer'd the ſame courſe to the ſame quiet ſhore,
" Nor parted long, and now to part no more.
" Yet take theſe tears, Mortality's relief,
" And, till we ſhare your joys, forgive our grief;
" Theſe little rites, a ſtone and verſe receive,
" 'Tis all a Father, all a Friend can give.

" A. POPE."

In the Chancel, ſome few years ſince, was erected a very elegant monument, in the modern taſte, to the memory of the late Carew Harvey Mildmay, Eſquire, with inſcriptions giving his character and genealogy; by the latter of which it appears, that this gentleman was deſcended from a very ancient family, traced thro' a line of illuſtrious anceſtors from the reign of Stephen the IVth monarch from the conqueſt: — Among whom was Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, who was the founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

There are ſeveral traces of antiquity in different parts of the Church, ſuch as ancient circular arches (which were prior to ſuch as are pointed) found in the old veſtry room, which appear to have been entrances into cells; the capitals of ſome of the pillars; the ſcrolls with ſaxon inſcriptions, &c.

The Porch, and Entrance at the great weſtern door are as beautiful Specimens of gothic ornamental Architecture, and in as good preſervation as moſt in England.

The PATENT for founding the ALMSHOUSE,

Was granted by Henry the VIth, to Robert Neville, Biſhop of Saliſbury; Humphry Stafford, of Stoke, in the county of Dorſet, Knight; Margaret Gough, of Berwick, in the ſame county, widow; John Founteleroy, of Alweſton in the ſame county; and John Barret, of Shirborne. The charter bears date 11th July, in the 15th year of Henry VIth's reign, 1437. This charitable fund maintains ſixteen poor, feeble, and impotent men—one of whom is elected prior: And eight Women—from among whom a houſewife is choſen. Twenty gentlemen of the town, who are duly elected to that office, under the appellation of maſter and brethren, regulate and conduct this charity.

Every

Every member of this body is alſo a feoffee, and in his turn the warden and governor of

A FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

founded by King Edward the VIth. This School is very commodiouſly built, and very well endowed for the maintenance of two maſters, who are to be clergymen of the church of England, and graduates in one of the Engliſh univerſities.

There ſtands in the market-place, an octagonal building, erected by Sir John Horſey, in the Gothic ſtyle, with a ſhort croſs on the top of it; not ſo much worth notice in itſelf, as for the Conduit-Pipe within it, which has, from the time it was firſt fix'd there, and does ſtill continue conſtantly to diſcharge a fine ſoft ſpring water, at the rate of nearly a hogſhead every minute.

SHIRBORNE CASTLE.

About the year 1139, the Caſtle of Shirborne was wreſted from Roger, then Biſhop of Sarum, by King Stephen, which was afterwards conferred on William Montacute, by King Edward the Third, whom he created Earl of Saliſbury. But in

in after times, the feo-ffarm of it was granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Walter Raleigh; who began very fairly to rebuild the Caſtle; but altering his purpoſe, he built from the ground in the park adjoining, on a well-ſituated ſpot, a ſmall houſe with four hexagon towers, which went by the name of the Lodge, and which he beautified with groves and gardens.

After the attainder of Sir Walter, it belonged to Kerr, Earl of Somerſet; and when he forfeited it, on the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, in 1615, Sir John Digby, afterwards created Earl of Briſtol, purchaſed it of the Crown, and in the latter end of King James the Firſt's reign, retired to his ſeat at Shirborne, and built the four wings, which are conſiderably lower than the body of the houſe; at the end of which he added four hexagon towers, which building altogether forms the figure of the letter H.

There ſtill remains in the garden a grove planted by Sir Walter Raleigh, which to this day goes by his name.

The river Ivel takes its courſe underneath the Caſtle, by the Eaſt ſide of the town, and the extenſive ſerpentine piece of water, covering the vale, between the ruins of the caſtle and the houſe, was made by Edward Lord Digby, in the year 1759.

There is a handſome ſtone bridge with three eliptic arches over the upper part of the water, built by the preſent Lord Digby, about 20 years ago.

ago. The Park, conſiſting of nearly eleven hundred acres, is well wooded and ſtocked with deer, &c. and ſurrounded by a wall fence; affording a variety of beautiful home views, as well as fine extenſive proſpects. In it ſtands a clump of firs on an eminence, planted by Mr. Pope, which commonly goes by the name of Jeruſalem, from whence the view is generally eſteemed a delightful one.

LULWORTH CASTLE,

DISTANT from WEYMOUTH about fourteen miles, appears from Tyrrel's Hiſtory of England, to have been a Caſtle ever ſince the year 1146, when Robert Earl of Glouceſter, took that fortreſs for the Empreſs Maude.

The caſtle in its preſent form was built by Thomas Howard, Viſcount Bindon; was begun in 1588, and finiſhed in 1609. It was bought of the HOWARD family, by Humphrey Weld, Eſq. in 1641, and though the Earl of Suffolk reſided here in 1635, little of the inſide work was finiſhed, when the preſent owner Thomas Weld, Eſq. fitted it up, and completed it in its preſent elegant taſte.

This ſeat has had the honour of entertaining King James I. when he came on his Weſtern pro-

greſs to hunt in this park and the iſle of Purbeck, anno 1615; and alſo King Charles II. and the Dukes of York and Monmouth, whoſe names the apartments ſtill bear in which they ſlept.

It is a noble pile of building, a little north of the church, upon the edge of the Park, on a riſing ground, commanding a fine proſpect of the ſea, from an opening between the hills; and from the top of the caſtle is a moſt extenſive view over the country, eſpecially on the North and Eaſt. It is an exact cube of 80 feet, with a round tower at each corner 30 feet in diameter, riſing 16 feet above the walls, which, as well as the towers, are embattled. The offices are under ground, and arched with ſtone. The principal front is to the Eaſt. Over the doors at the entrance are the ſtatues of two ancient Romans in their gowns; and on each ſide of the door, which is ſupported by four pillars of the Doric order, is a large niche, and over them two ſhields, on which are the arms of Weld.

The houſe conſiſts of three ſtories; the towers of four. In each front are three rows of four windows; and in the towers four rows of three each, excluſive of the offices.

It is reckoned, for its uniformity, one of the fineſt ſeats in the county, and was juſtly admired by Charles II. The large gardens adjoining, and the groves of trees that almoſt ſourround the edifice,

edifice, which are very ſcarce on this coaſt, add greatly to the beauty and grandeur of the place; and it is perhaps one of the beſt furniſhed private houſes in the kingdom.

In the different apartments ſhewn to ſtrangers are paintings of great merit, though they are not exhibited as a collection to gratify the expectation of connoiſſeurs.

The HALL, or Entrance,

Forty-ſix feet in length, and twenty in width. Over the doors are the arms of the ſucceſſive owners of the caſtle; and on the frieze, over the ſcreen of columns, are painted the arms of the family, from the year 1350, down to the preſent time. On the other ſide of the ſcreen, on the frieze, are the arms of thoſe into which any of the WELD family have intermarried, ſince the above period; elegantly painted by Mr. Hague.

The SALOON

Is forty-ſix feet by twenty-five, and nineteen feet high. At one end is a capital organ, erected in 1777, and built by Mr. Seede, jun. of Briſtol.

The PICTURES are,

A Family Portrait, by *Sir Peter Lely*.
A ditto, - - by ditto.

A Family Portrait, by *Sir Peter Lely.*
A ditto, - - by ditto.
A ditto, - - by ——
A Dance at a Spaniſh Wedding.
A Spaniſh Wedding Feaſt.
A Family Portrait, by *Sir Peter Lely.*
A ditto, - - by *Sir Godfrey Kneller.*
A ditto, - - by ditto.
A View of this Caſtle, by *De Bruyne.*
And a fine Picture of Ruins.

The BREAKFAST PARLOUR.

The Adoration of the Three Kings, by *De Vos.*
Saint Paul and Saint Anthony in the Deſert, by *D. Teniers.*
A Portrait, by *Angelica Kauffman.*
A Family Picture, by *Holbein.*
A ditto, - - by ——

In this room alſo is a large collection of ſtrong Likeneſſes, moſtly family pieces, with ſome of their friends, all penciled by the late celebrated *Giles Huſſey, Eſq.* of Marnhull, in Dorſet. The cieling, and other ornaments, were painted by *Mr. Hague.*

The EATING ROOM

Is forty-four feet by twenty-two, and ſeventeen feet high. Here is an elegant ſcreen of columns in imitation of granite, much admired for their near approach

approach to nature, having the poliſh and delicacy of real marble; painted alſo by *Mr. Hague*. In this Room are likewiſe ſome family portraits; and from the windows a picturesque view of the grounds and Lodge at the entrance to the houſe from Dorcheſter.

The DRAWING ROOM.

This Room is fifty feet by twenty-five, and eighteen feet high. The cieling, from a deſign of Mr. John Taſker, is the performance alſo of Mr. Hague. The chairs and ſettees are worked in ſilk, with elegant carved and gilt frames. The noble glaſſes (of which there are three) were manufactured near Preſcot in Lancaſhire. The carpet, which is woven to anſwer the compartments in the cieling, was made by Mr. Moore, of Chiſwell Street, London, and is not only the largeſt, but ſuppoſed to be the moſt elegant he ever made.—From this Apartment the eye is raviſhed with the moſt delightful proſpect that the ſea and a moſt enchanting country can poſſibly afford; the beauties of which may be felt by the ſpectator, but muſt greatly ſuffer from any proſaic deſcription.

THE LIBRARY

Twenty-ſix feet by twenty-one, is neatly fitted up, and contains about two thouſand volumes of the beſt authors.

The

The KING's BED-CHAMBER

Is twenty-four feet by twenty-one, and eighteen feet high. The State Bed and hangings are of blue Damask, as are the chairs and window curtains.

Mrs. WELD's DRESSING ROOM.

Il Reposo, or the Holy Family resting in their Flight into Egypt, by *C. Lorraine*.
A Family Picture, by *Battoni*.
A ditto, - - by *Beach*.
Miniature Pictures, by *Master Lawrence*, then eleven years of age.
A Family Picture, by *Carpentier*.
A ditto, - - by ditto.
A ditto, - - by ——
A ditto, - - by ——
A Crucifix, — by *Rottenhammer*.
The Last Supper, by *one of the School of Rubens*.
A Pencil Likeness, by *Mr. Hussey*.
A ditto of the Chevalier St. George, by ditto.

In the STRIPED TOWER.

A Family Portrait.

In the GREEN TOWER.

A Landscape and Horse, by *De Bruyne*.

The

The Caſtle is to be ſeen every Wedneſday, from ten o'clock to two. The Road is to the right hand through Weymouth Turnpike, Sutton, Preſton, and Poxwell, by Warmwell, the Seat of John Richards, Eſq. where you turn ſhort to the right through Winfrith to Weſt Lulworth, where there are two public houſes, the Red Lion and the Lulworth Cove; at either of which tolerable Accommodation may be met with.

The Caſtle is two miles Eaſtward of Weſt Lulworth; and on the foot path between this place and Lulworth Cove is a moſt delightful view of *St. Alban's Head*, over the rocks on the South Eaſt of Warbarrow Bay, and alſo over Weſt Lulworth, almoſt the whole length of Portland Iſland.

About a mile ſouth of this Caſtle, on the top of a very high hill, is a Fortification, ſurrounded by three ramparts and ditches. Its area about five acres. The country people call it *Flowers Barrow*.

A very fine ride from this place to Corfe Caſtle, diſtant about twenty-ſix miles; ſuppoſed to have been built by King Edgar, who ſent for workmen out of Italy, and was in all probability the Founder of this once noble ſtructure; now one of the fineſt ruins in Europe, conſidering the extent of ground on which it ſtands. It is about half a mile in circumference, its form oval, and muſt have been one of the moſt impregnable fortreſſes at that time in this kingdom.

The ſituation and ſtrength of this fortreſs rendered it of great importance. Here King John kept the Regalia of the Crown, and it was the place of confinement for perſons of the higheſt rank, particularly of King Edward II.

It is ſeparated from the town of Corfe by a very deep ditch, now dry. Over this is a ſtately bridge of four high arches.

Paſſing the ſecond bridge, of one arch, is a moſt ſurpriſing piece of ruins. The left ſide of the gate, with the tower, is ſeparated from the wall and the reſt of the gate, having, as ſome imagine, been undermined, in order to demoliſh it. Whatever may have been the cauſe, the effect, as well as appearance, is wonderful; it projects four feet nine inches beyond the ſide, and a maſs of twenty-three feet two inches in width.

This ancient and magnificent fabric (now the property of Mr. Bankes) is reduced to a heap of ruins, and remains a laſting monument of the dreadful effects of anarchy and rebellion in the rage of civil war. The vaſt fragments of what is called the King's Tower, (from its being ſuppoſed to be the ſpot where the cruel murder of Edward, King of the Weſt Saxons, was committed by his mother-in-law Elfrith, or Elfrida;) the round towers leaning as if ready to fall; the broken walls and vaſt pieces of them tumbled into the vale

below;

below; form ſuch a ſcene of devaſtation as muſt ſtrike every ſpectator with horror.

At ſome diſtance is *Brownſea*, the ſeat of Humphrey Sturt, Eſq. who, at vaſt labour and expence, has highly improved a ſpot till then the moſt rude and uncultivated; which leads to *Swanwich*, a place famous for exceeding fine ſtone quarries.

PORTLAND ISLAND,

AS it is commonly called, is more properly a peninſula; it receives its name from its ſituation, oppoſite the Port of Weymouth, from which it is diſtant about three miles. The iſland is a rock, inacceſſible on all ſides except the ſouth, where it ſlopes away from the Light-houſes to a low ſhore; from the north, the higheſt part of the iſland, in clear weather, may be ſeen half over the Britiſh Channel, though it is here of conſiderable breadth. Its circumference is about ſeven miles, four and a quarter in length, and about two in breadth. The iſland is one continued rock of ſtone, of which it is ſaid 9000 tons have been dug annually. The ſoil, though ſhallow, is fertile, and produces ſmall ſheep, the fleſh of which is eſteemed the moſt deli-

cious

cious in England. It is almoſt deſtitute of wood, except on the South; ſo that the inhabitants burn principally ſtone coal, and cow dung dried. The grounds are encloſed with dry walls; good freſh ſprings of water are here in plenty; one breaks out at the foot of the north hill, which ſoon turns a mill. The inhabitants, about 1300 in number, are a rough, hardy people. They were famous formerly for ſlinging ſtones.

This iſland gave title to the Earl of Portland, 8 Car. I. and in 1689 William Bentinck, Eſq. a native of Holland, was created Baron of Cirenceſter, Viſcount Woodſtock, and Earl of Portland.

In 982 the Danes landed in three ſhips and plundered the iſland.

In 1142 the Earl of Glouceſter took it from King Stephen, for the Empreſs Maud.

In 1502 Earl Godwin came from Bruges, in Flanders, with a fleet to invade England; and ſailing weſtward, alſo plundered this iſland.

In 1404, the French landed here, but were repulſed.

In 1587 and 1596 the iſland was fortified. Leland gives a particular account of this iſland in his Itinerary, vol. 3, p. 66, 67.

In the civil wars, 1643, the Parliament very early made themſelves maſters of this iſland and caſtle; but in Auguſt, in the ſame year, intelligence came that the caſtle and iſle of Portland, (whereof

(whereof Sir Edward Sydenham, Knt. Marſhal, was Governor) which was taken about the March preceding, was again reduced.

A gentleman who well knew the caſtle, undertook, with the Earl of Carnarvon, to repoſſeſs it with ſixty men, which were granted him. He furniſhed himſelf with the Parliament's colours, and marching precipitately towards the caſtle, as if flying from an enemy, called to the guards, that he had brought ſome forces, but was cloſely purſued by the Earl of Carnarvon, on which the ports were thrown open. By this means they made themſelves maſters of a place of very great importance, and of infinite wealth, the rich furniture and treaſure taken by the rebels out of Wardour Caſtle, being lodged here.

The firſt action between Blake and the Dutch fleet was near Portland, on the 18th of February, 1652.

A little eaſt of the ſcite of the old church is a very ancient caſtle in form of an irregular pentagon, full of ſmall loop holes. The foundation of this Caſtle was much higher than the top of the tower of the church, and muſt have been almoſt impregnable before the invention of ordnance. It has been commonly called Rufus's, or the Bow-and-Arrow Caſtle, perhaps becauſe it was built by him.

This caſtle has four appertures, ſomewhat reſembling port-holes, opening on two ſides towards

the

the iſland; and the edifice is erected on a precipice towards the ſea, not leſs than one hundred feet above the ſurface of the water. The only entrances were by a couple of door-ways on the two ſides of one angle of the building, each about five feet and a half high. The walls are ſeven feet thick, and in its preſent ſtate twenty-ſix feet high.

The New Caſtle, now remaining, was built by King Henry the Eighth. It ſtands at the entrance of the iſland, oppoſite to Sandfoot, or Weymouth Caſtle. The Duke of Lauderdale was confined here.

There are now only eight guns remain mounted, in this Fort, the higher tier being taken away.

In a light cloſet in the Governor's room is this inſcription carved on the wainſcot:

God ſave kinge Henri the 8. of that name, and prins Edvard, begottin of quene Jane, my ladi Mari that goodli virgin, and the ladi Eliſabet ſo towardli, with the kinge's honorable cōſeis.

Gabriel Steward, Eſq. was appointed Governor in 1788.

Mr. Aubrey, in his Monumenta Britannia, ſays, here is a double worked camp, which he judges to be Britiſh.

There are two Light-houſes on the ſouth point of the iſland, which till lately were lighted with a coal

coal fire, the flame of which was increaſed by uſing forge bellows; but this mode having been found inadequate to the purpoſe, oil is now uſed with fourteen large patent lamps and reflectors, ſurrounded by plate glaſs *.

In February, 1665, much loſs was ſuſtained at the great pier, which was quite demoliſhed by the rock ſliding into the ſea, occaſioned by its being overloaded with ſtones and rubbiſh, the foundation beneath this vaſt rock being a bed of clay; and in December, 1734, 100 or 150 yards of the north eaſt end of the iſland alſo ſunk into the ſea, by which both the pier and road were greatly damaged. The ſhock occaſioning ſeveral chaſms, between the old pier and the caſtle, many large ſkeletons were found buried between two huge ſtones ſet edgeways, with another laid over them,

* The Elder Brethren of the Trinity Houſe having judged an alteration in the ſituation of the two Light-houſes neceſſary, are pulling down the ſouthermoſt, and erecting another at the diſtance of 500 yards, in a ſouth-eaſt direction, for the greater ſafety of ſhips and veſſels in the Channel, and alſo, as a direction for ſailing in from the ſouthward, between the dangerous ſhoal called the *Shambles*, and the *Raſe of Portland*; objects of the utmoſt importance to mariners, and worthy the attention of that reſpectable Corporation. The new Light-houſe is to be elevated 58 feet, excluſive of the lanthorn, by 20 feet diameter. This Light-houſe will command a very ſingular opening in the cliff, called *Cave Hole*, and the ſouth points of the iſland, and will be ſeen over the high ground which fronts the Weſt Bay,

In

In the Quarries and on the ſhores of this iſland, is an inexhauſtible fund of natural curioſities.

The ſtone dug here, ſo famous for its durability as well as beauty, firſt came into repute in the reign of James the Firſt; ſince which St. Paul's, Somerſet-Houſe, and almoſt all other publick buildings, are conſtructed with it. Weſtminſter Bridge had from hence ſtones of three, four, and five tons each: — Black Friars Bridge is alſo from hence; and what ſeems extraordinary, the whole ſtrata lies upon a bed of bluiſh clay.

In the Quarries at the north weſt corner are found many petrified ſhells; cockle, oyſter, muſcle, and the turbinated kind, are common; many of the heart kind, and ſome cornua ammonis. Spirals or ſcrews abound in the free ſtone; ſome very large are peculiar to this place, and are eſteemed a great curioſity. They are perfectly ſolid, and form an imaginary axis, equal and regular.

In the Quarries to the ſouth weſt is found a ſtone called Sugar Candy ſtone; one ſort is pale, and another amber colour, formed by an inſipid exudation of juices, thus petrified and candied.

The ſtone coal is found in the north weſt corner, eaſt of the Caſtle; it gives clear light, and is in all reſpects like the Kimeridge Coal.

Not far from the light-houſes, is a remarkable hole through the earth, wide at the top, but narrower

rower below, which opens into a large ſubterraneous cavern, 50 by 21 feet ſquare, unſupported. Through this aperture, in a ſouth eaſt wind, and a high tide, the water fills the cave, and will riſe above ground like a ſpring. From the top may be ſeen the ſea, with which it communicates, and in tempeſtuous weather affects the eye and ear with howlings and terrible ſenſations. This cavern is ſo large, that ſmall craft with their ſails have been driven into it, and ſeen through the opening.

In the weſt part of this iſland are two remarkable caverns, to which no termination has yet been diſcovered.

On the ſhore, among the ſea weeds, is often found the *Iſidis Plocamos*, as Pliny deſcribes it from Juba; a ſort of ſhrub growing in the ſea, not unlike coral. It has no leaves, but when cut changes colour, and ſo brittle that the leaſt fall breaks it.

The Beach or bank of pebbles thrown up by the ſea, which joins to the main land above Abbotſbury, is what renders Portland a peninſula. This bank runs parallel with the ſea for above ſixteen miles, and the largeſt ſtones lye neareſt Portland, gradually diminiſhing, till at Swyre they are no bigger than peas, or particles of fine gravel. On theſe pebbles, without any ſeeming nouriſhment, grows much eryngo, as alſo ſea or beach kale.

West-Bay, ſo called, is the Bay to the weſt of this bank, and is of vaſt extent;—beginning at Portland

Portland and ending at Torbay. This bay is fatal when ſhips, coming from the Weſt, omit to keep a good offing, or are taken ſhort by contrary winds, and cannot weather Portland; they are driven on the beach, where they might remain on board in perfect ſafety, but quitting the veſſel during the ſtorm is fatal. It is obſerved, that more Dutch ſhips are loſt here than thoſe of any other nation; and not a Winter paſſes without one or more wrecks.

The old Church was dedicated to St. Andrew in 1475, a large but rude fabrick, at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland. The tower, eleven feet ſquare within, had no bell in it, and was detached near three feet from the body of the church. The church was one hundred and twenty-four feet in length, and only twenty-one wide, with two windows to the north and two to the ſouth.

The church-yard is ſupported by a battering wall, forty feet high, from whence there is a fine proſpect.

The new Church, which is ſuppoſed to ſtand nearly in the centre of the iſland, was begun in 1754, but was not finiſhed till about 1764; and in July 1766 was conſecrated by Dr. Newton, Biſhop of Briſtol, and dedicated to St. George;—it coſt 3000l.

Upon this iſland are two Hotels, much frequented during the Bathing Seaſon, by company from

from Weymouth, where the accommodations generally give ſatisfaction.—The firſt on the right, as you enter the iſland, is kept by Child; the Portland-Arms, about half a mile up the hill, near Fortune's Well, is kept by Gibbs.

MAIDEN CASTLE.

ON the left, in the road from Weymouth to Dorcheſter, after mounting Ridgeway Hill, is one of the largeſt and moſt complete Roman Camps in the Weſt of England. There is, ſays Mr. Coker, a tradition, that it was never loſt or won. This Camp was their ſummer ſtation, or Caſtra Æſtiva.

Its extent and ſtrength is wonderful, conſiſting of a treble ditch and rampart, whereof the inner ones are very deep and high. The form is oval. There are two entrances on the Eaſt and Weſt. The entrance Weſtward has ſix ditches and ramparts; that at the Eaſt five. The entrances are rendered extremely intricate. About its middle to the Southward the ramparts are low, and almoſt diſcontinued; perhaps for the convenience of reſorting to the river, which runs at its foot. The Area is divided in the centre by a low ditch, drawn acroſs from North to South; and on the South ſide is the mouth of a cave.

Learned inveſtigators have traced out the particular uſes of each part of this vaſt Area. Weſtward, facing the Prætorium or General's Tent, the infantry are ſuppoſed to have been ſtationed, in number not leſs than three legions, from 3500 to 6000 men each legion. Eaſtward, behind the Prætorium, the horſe and carriages; between both the tribunes and other officers.

Including the ramparts and ditches, this camp does not contain leſs than 120 acres, of which the area makes thirty.

The Roman Way leading from Dorcheſter to Weymouth, paſſes near the Eaſt ſide. The Via Iceniana runs about a mile North of it, whence branches a road that leads to the Weſt entrance.

From hence is a moſt delightful proſpect, and a view of Barrows, or Tumuli, ſcarce to be equalled in the world; they reach for many miles on the tops of the hills to the Southward, from Sutton Poyntz to Longbredy.

In the winter of 1781, ſome of theſe Tumuli, juſt above the pariſh of Bincombe, were opened in the preſence of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, Mr. Drax, and ſeveral other gentlemen, when they found an urn, and divers warlike inſtruments; and in the Spring of 1784, by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland; but we have not learnt what diſcoveries were then made.

ABBOTSBURY.

IS diſtant from Weymouth about eight miles. The beſt road is through Portiſham. This little market town was anciently famous for its monaſtery, and now for its ruins. The Swannery, and a Decoy, takes its name from the *Abbots Town*. They depend chiefly on fiſhing, but have a cotton ſtocking manufactory. This place has been unfortunately burnt down five times within theſe laſt 25 years, owing to the buildings being all thatched, which communicated the flames; the laſt time in October, 1784, when twenty-one dwelling-houſes, beſides out-houſes, ſtables, and barns, were conſumed. A ſubſcription was opened at Weymouth by way of affording the poor ſufferers ſome immediate relief, which was gratefully accepted.

The Monaſtery was built in the very infancy of Chriſtianity amongſt the Britons.

The Church belonging to this Convent ſeems to have ſtood a little north of the Abbey, parallel to that and the preſent pariſh church.

St. CATHARINE'S CHAPEL ſtands about half a mile ſouth weſt of the town, on a high round hill, called Chapel-Hill. It remains nearly entire, and

is esteemed a venerable piece of antiquity, serving both for a sea and land mark; when or by whom built is not known.

The Abbey stood a little south from the present parish church on a rising ground, southward of the town.

West of the Abbey, under the Chapel-Hill, is a ground of fourteen acres, called the Abbey Garden, where the remains of terraces and fish ponds are still to be seen.

Here is a Free School for twenty poor boys; at first endowed with 12l. a year, since that encreased to 20l. by Mrs. Horner.

About a quarter of a mile south-west of Abbotsbury is a large Decoy, well screened with wood, where great plenty of wild fowl resort.

A little west of the town is a noble Swannery; at present the number is not more than 7 or 800, which formerly were 1500, or as some say, seven or eight thousand.

Vast quantities of mackrel are caught here, and along this shore from Portland to Bridport. They are generally taken from the middle of March, till after Midsummer, in nets or seines, some of which are from 100 to 120 fathom long, and eight and a half deep in the bosom.—Thirty and forty thousand are frequently caught at a draught; which supply the London and Country markets, as well as Weymouth.

On

On a riſing ground near the Beach, the late Earl of Ilcheſter built for his Counteſs a ſummer retirement, called Strangeways Caſtle.—It was begun in 1765 or 1766, and is in the true gothic ſtile.

Near this place, about two o'clock in the morning, on the 14th of January, 1748, the weather hazy, and no light appearing from the light-houſes on Portland, the ſhip Hope, from Amſterdam, pierced for 30 and mounting 24 guns, ran aſhore on the Beach, having on board at leaſt fifty thouſand pounds in ſpecie, beſides a conſiderable quantity of gold duſt, ſtaple ſilver, ſome jewels, and other valuable commodities. When ſhe ſtruck, the maſt providentially fell with the ſhock, which enabled the crew, 74 in number, to get ſafe on ſhore. The veſſel divided into three parts; the upper deck was thrown upon a ridge of pebbles; the cabbin, where the treaſure moſtly lay, was buried in the ſand and ſea weed; but the hull never appearing was ſuppoſed to have rolled back into the ſea.

Near 30,000 l. was recovered to the proprietors, after paying the ſalvage. This being the richeſt ſhip ever wrecked on the Weſtern coaſt, it brought multitudes from all parts both of this and the neighbouring counties, in hopes of ſharing the plunder.

DORCHESTER.

DISTANT from Weymouth about eight miles, is the County Town, where the Aſſizes are holden, and the Knights of the Shire elected. The adjacent country is level and beautiful. It was formerly computed, that 600,000 ſheep were fed within a circuit of ſix miles, and at preſent the number is ſuppoſed to be conſiderably encreaſed. The market is held on Saturday.

The principal Inns are the King's-Arms and the Antelope.

Dorcheſter is famous for its beer, and is encompaſſed by many pleaſant walks.

About a mile on the London Road, to the right, is Kingſton-Houſe, the Seat of —— Pitt, Eſq.

Thirteen miles from Dorcheſter is Piddletown; near which the Earl of Orford has a Seat.—The next village is Milborn; cloſe to it on the right is the beautiful Seat of Edmund Morton Pleydell, Eſq. A little beyond Milborn, on the left, is Whatcomb, the Seat of —— Blair, Eſq. The village at the bottom is Whitchurch.—Croſſing the bridge, at the entrance of Blandford, which is twenty-four miles from Weymouth, you have a view of Brianſton, the Seat of —— Portman, Eſq; an elegant modern building, in a moſt deſirable ſituation. — Croſſing Dorcheſter from Weymouth at

at the upper end of the Town, carries you into the Bath Road.—Passing by Poundbury, an ancient Fortification on the left hand, with the river Frome at the bottom.—And about a mile to the left is Wolveton, the Seat of the ancient family of the Trenchards, of this county.

AMPHITHEATRE, *near Dorchester.*

THIS celebrated Monument of Antiquity, the first discovery of which was made by Sir Christopher Wren, in his journies to the Island of Portland, has since been examined with great attention, and a very accurate account given of it by Dr. Stukeley in his Itinerarium Curiosum.

It is situated on a plain 1500 feet from the walls of Dorchester, on a gentle ascent, close by the Roman road, already mentioned.

From this Amphitheatre is seen *Poundbury*, another ancient Camp West of Dorchester; Maiden Castle, and the tops of the South Hills, as far as the eye can reach, covered with an incredible number of Celtic Barrows.

It is raised of solid chalk, not encompassed by any ditch; the jambs at the entrance are somewhat worn away. On the top is a walk of eight feet broad, gradually ascending from the ends, and a terrace of twelve feet broad, and four high, but somewhat injured by the trampling of men and horses at the modern executions, which for some

time were accuſtomed to be here. There are three ways leading up to the terrace, one at the upper end over the Cavea, and one on each ſide. Several horſes abreaſt may go upon the terrace, aſcending by the ruins of the Cavea. The receptacle for the gladiators, wild beaſts, &c. is ſuppoſed to have been at the upper end, under the aſcent to the terrace, there being vaults under that part of the body of the work. The area is, no doubt, much elevated by ploughing and manuring for a ſeries of years, yet it preſerves a concavity, for the deſcent from the entrance is ſtill great; the middle is now near ten feet lower than the level of the field.

On the outſide of the upper end is a large round hillock, a conſiderable diſtance beyond the exterior verge, and regular in figure, which has been ſomewhat appertaining to the work. There are two riſing ſquare ſpots on the ſhorteſt diameter, four feet above the level of the terrace, that will each hold twenty-four people; their ſide breadth is fifteen feet, and their length from North to South twenty feet.

Dr. Stukeley ſays, it is computed to conſiſt of an acre of ground, and was originally about 140 feet the ſhorteſt diameter, and 220 the longeſt.

The famous Amphitheatre at Verona, is but 223 feet by 136, and the vaſt Coliſæum at Rome but 263 by 165, reckoned by the French meaſure.

The breadth of the ſide-work, or ſolid, taken

upon

upon the ground plot, is equal to one half the longeſt diameter of the area, or a fourth of the whole longeſt diameter. Its perpendicular altitude, from the top of the terrace to the bottom of the area, is a fourth of the longeſt diameter of the area. In the middles of each ſide are a number of ſeats thirty feet broad, juſt over the more elevated part of the circular work. Dr. Stukeley computes it capable of containing 12,960 perſons. At an execution here in March, 1705, there were ſuppoſed to be ten thouſand ſpectators preſent.

Some years ago a coin was ploughed up here, with this inſcription: ——IMP. M. JVL. PHILIPPUS, AUG. Reverſe, LAETIT. FUNDAT.—This Emperor reigned A. D. 240.

UPWAY

IS four miles from Weymouth, on the left of the Road to Dorcheſter, and takes the name of *Way* from the little river that riſes here at the foot of a ſteep hill, near the Church.

The capital Manſion of the Manor of *Waybouſe* ſtands at the moſt Weſterly part of this delightful little village, and was formerly the reſidence of the Goulds.

About the middle of it is the ſeat of George Gould, Eſq. On the left hand entering the village from

from Weymouth is the ſeat of the late Warren Liſle, Eſq. and facing the road a handſome ſtone houſe, the property of John Smith, Eſq.

Through this villa is an excellent turnpike road St. Martin's Town, Winterbourn, Bridport, Lyme, and ſo on to Exeter, and the Weſt of England.

It is a pleaſant ride round from Upway, through Chickerell, to Weymouth.

NOTTINGTON WATER.

A Famous medicinal ſpring, about two miles and a half out of Weymouth, in the road to Upway.

Ruſſel on Mineral Waters, p. 308, ſays, "The Water has a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, with a flavour reſembling that of ſpoilt eggs. At the fountain head a ſhilling put into the water becomes of a gold colour in two or three minutes; but the ſolution of ſilver produces a yellow and duſky brown cloud, with a dark brown grumous ſediment. From the various experiments that have been made, it appears that the predominant minerals with which this water is impregnated, are ſulphur and natron, and it is remarkable for curing foulneſſes of the ſkin by internal uſe."

Dr. Crane, an eminent Phyſician of Dorcheſter, has juſt publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Medicinal Virtues of this Water, to which we have already referred the reader, page 45.

SEATS

SEATS of NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN,

In the County of DORSET,

With their reſpective Diſtances from WEYMOUTH.

Names.	Places.	Miles.
Earl of Shafteſbury,	Wimbourne, St. Giles's,	34
Earl of Ilcheſter,	Melbury,	20
Lady Ilcheſter,	Abbotſbury,	8
Earl of Orford,	Piddletown,	13
Lord Milton,	Milton Abbey,	19
Lord Digby,	Shirborne Caſtle,	26
Lord Rivers,	Ruſhmoor Lodge,	26
Sir James Long,	Admiſton,	14
Sir William Oglander,	Bemiſter,	25
Sir William Hanham,	Winborn,	30
Sir John Smith,	Sydling,	18
Mr. Weld,	Lulworth Caſtle,	16
Mr. Lionel Damer,	Came,	7
Mr. Sturt,	Brownſea,	34
Mr. Gould.	Upway,	4
Mrs. Williams,	Herringſtone,	6
Mr. Portman,	Blandford,	24
Mr. Pitt,	Kingſton Houſe,	10
Mr. Bulkeley,	Woolcomb Hall,	20
Mr. Drax,	Charborough,	25
Mr. Trenchard,	Wolveton,	10
Mr. Brown,	Frampton,	14
Mrs. Frampton,	Moreton,	14
Mrs. Pitt,	Encombe,	27
Mr. Pleydell,	Milborn,	16
Mrs. Caſtle,	Smedmore,	18
Mrs. Foy,	Caſtle Hill,	20
Mr. Blair,	Watcombe,	20
Mr. Gundry,	Dewliſh,	14
Mr. Mitchell,	Ditto,	14
Admiral Digby,	Mintern,	18
Mr. Charles Sturt,	Grange,	20
Mr. Richards,	Warmwell,	8
Mr. Bond,	Grange in Purbeck,	23

Names.	Places.	Miles.
Mr. Willett,	Merly,	30
Mr. Banks,	Kingſton Hall,	28
Mr. Jekyl,	Spitſbury,	27
Rev. Mr. Chaſin,	Chettle Houſe,	30
Mr. Purling,	Bradford,	11
Mr. Yeo,	Forſton,	12
Mr. Richards,	Longbredy,	12
Mr. Bingham,	Horſey,	20
Mr. Churchill,	Henbury,	26
Mr. Pickard, ſen.	Blokeſworth,	20
Mr. Pickard, jun.	Warmwell,	8
Mr. Trenchard,	Litchett,	25
Mr. Meech,	Littlebury,	10
Mr. Charly,	Cliff,	14
Mr. Thornhill,	Stalbridge,	26
Mr. Newman,	Piddle Trenthide,	12
Mr. Chapman,	Holmeſt,	21
Mr. O'Brian,	Stinsford,	9
Mr. Floyer,	Stafford,	11
Rev. Mr. England,	Ditto,	11
Mr. Drax Groſvenor,	Near Blandford,	22
Mr. Snow, Mr. Ellis,	Mr. Williams, ditto.	
Mr. Cox,	Piddle Trenthide,	12
Mr. Chapman,	Gunville,	26
Mr. Gould,	Froome,	12
Mr. Beckford,	Fonthill,	43
Mr. Hoare,	Stour Head,	40
Earl of Pembroke,	Wilton,	48
Lord Arundell,	Wardour Caſtle.	38

		Miles
By Water from Weymouth	to London,	265
	to Exmouth,	40
	to Uſhant,	170
	to Cherburg,	63
	to Havre de Grace,	123
	to Guernſey,	63
Guernſey	to Jerſey,	21
Guernſey	to Alderney,	15
Weymouth	to Botany Bay,	12,729

From WEYMOUTH to the Cities and principal Market Towns in Great-Britain.

	Miles.
Aberdeen	556
Abergavenny	111
Aberſtwith	187
Abingdon	97
Alnwick	387
Alresford	75
Alton	85
Ambleſide	326
Ambreſbury	58
Amerſham	122
Andover	64
Appleby	335
Arundel	102
Aſhburton	72
Aſhby de la Zouch	177
Aſkrig	319
Atherſton	165
Aulceſter	142
Axbridge	67
Axminſter	35
Ayleſbury	121
Abbotſbury	8
Baldock	153
Banbury	128
Bangor	273
Barnard Caſtle	324
Barneſley	240
Barnet	136
Barnſtaple	92
Baſingſtoke	81
Bath	65
Beaumaris	269
Bedford	157
Berwick	416
Beverley	275
Billingham	379
Birmingham	157
Blandford	24
Blythe	236
Bodmin	113

	Miles.
Boſton	220
Brecknock	130
Brentwood	146
Bridgenorth	165
Bridgewater	54
Bridport	17
Brighthelmſtone	122
Briſtol	75
Bromley	142
Bromſgrove	134
Bruton	42
Buckingham	128
Bullth	146
Burford	105
Burnham	126
Burroughbridge	286
Burton upon Trent	184
Bury	205
Buxton	236
Caermarthen	186
Caernarvon	189
Cambridge	182
Campden	123
Canterbury	180
Cardiff	118
Cardigan	192
Carliſle	358
Cheltenham	121
Chelmsford	138
Chepſtow	93
Cheſter	220
Cheſterfield	214
Chicheſter	91
Chippenham	78
Chipping-Norton	114
Chriſt-Church	45
Cirenceſter	97
Clitherow	289
Cockermouth	357
Colcheſter	180

	Miles.
Coldſtream	413
Colnbrook	112
Coventry	153
Crewkerne	28
Cranbrook	162
Cricklade	96
Cromer	262
Croydon	128
Chard	36
Charminſter	21
Charmouth	24
Darking	115
Darlington	320
Dartford	156
Dartmouth	84
Daventry	143
Deal	207
Denbeigh	237
Derby	189
Devizes	66
Doncaſter	249
Dorcheſter	8
Dover	204
Droitwich	144
Dudley	168
Dulverton	60
Dumfries	400
Dunmow	170
Dunſtable	137
Durham	339
Durſley	95
Eaſingwould	299
Eccleſhall	185
Edinburgh	450
Ely	199
Epping	148
Epſom	120
Eveſham	125
Exeter	53
Falmouth	145
Farnham	94
Farringdon	96
Flint	231
Foway	120
Froome	54
Gainſhorough	241

	Miles.
Giſborough	325
Glaſgow	477
Glouceſter	111
Grantham	203
Graveſend	156
Grimſby	260
Grimſtead	132
Guildford	105
Halſtead	190
Halifax	264
Harborough	170
Harleigh	231
Harrowgate	302
Hartlepool	337
Harwich	201
Haſlemere	81
Haſtings	156
Haverfordweſt	209
Hay	138
Haylſham	144
Helſtone	150
Henley on Thames	103
Hereford	125
Hertford	132
Hexham	365
Hythe (Kent)	186
Holyhead	282
Holywell	235
Honiton	38
Horſham	116
Hounſlow	117
Hull	266
Hungerford	76
Huntingdon	179
Inverneſs	600
Ilcheſter	34
Ipſwich	198
Kellington	97
Kendal	318
Kidderminſter	152
Kingſton	122
Knareſborough	275
Lancaſter	289
Landaff	115
Launceſton	95
Leeds	259

Leek

	Miles.
Leek	213
Leiceſter	180
Leominſter	140
Leſkard	101
Lewes	130
Litchfield	173
Lime	26
Lincoln	225
Liverpool	256
Llanbeder	164
Llanymddovry	149
London, Hydepark-corner,	130
Loughborough	191
Louth	253
Loweſtoffe	248
Ludlow	151
Lymington	54
Lynn	228
Macclesfield	225
Maidſtone	162
Maldon	168
Malmſbury	87
Malton	305
Mancheſter	258
Mansfield	216
Margate	205
Market Raiſin	242
Marlborough	74
Melton Mowbray	190
Midhurſt	97
Minehead	74
Monmouth	107
Montgomery	168
Morpeth	368
Namptwich	210
Newark	222
Newbury	80
Newcaſtle upon Tyne	353
Newcaſtle under Lyne	204
Newent	121
Newmarket	191
Newport (I. W.)	70
Newport (Monmouth.)	106
Newport (Pembroke)	203
Newport Pagnel	142
Northallerton	306

	Miles.
Northampton	152
Norwich	238
Nottington	205
Okeham	180
Okehampton	75
Orford	217
Oundle	170
Oxford (by Andover)	103
Padſtow	125
Parkgate	232
Pembroke	209
Penrith	339
Penryn	142
Penzance	156
Perth	482
Perſhore	135
Peterſborough	182
Petersfield	86
Plymouth	96
Pontefract	258
Poole	36
Port Patrick	482
Portſmouth	81
Preſton	267
Queenborough	177
Radnor	153
Ravenglaſs	329
Reading	96
Richmond (York)	311
Richmond (Surry)	128
Ringwood	50
Rippon	285
Rochdale	271
Rocheſter	162
Roſs	118
Royſton	161
Rumford	142
Rye	167
St. Alban's	138
St. Aſaph	246
St. David's	224
Saliſbury	47
Sandwich	207
Scarborough	315
Settle	303
Sevenoaks	142
Shafteſbury	

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	Miles.
Shafteſbury	37
Sheffield	226
Sherborne	27
Shoreham	115
Somerton	42
Shrewſbury	180
Skipton	287
Sleaford	207
Southampton	60
Southwold	233
Spalding	205
Stafford	178
Staines	110
Stamford	181
Stilton	187
Sterling	486
Stockbridge	60
Stockton	327
Storford Biſhops	161
Stow Market	205
Stratford upon Avon	137
Sudbury	184
Sunderland	352
Swaffham	224
Swanſea	157
Tadcaſter	276
Tamworth	173
Taviſtock	86
Taunton	47
Tewkſbury	122
Thackſtead	174
Thetford	209
Thirſk	297
Tinmouth	361
Tiverton	56
Torrington	86
Towceſter	139
Trowbridge	64
Truro	132
Tunbridge Wells	146
Ulverſton	312
Utoxeter	190
Uxbridge	120
Wakefield	250
Walſingham	246
Wareham	18
Warminſter	59
Warrington	238
Warwick	146
Watford	131
Weobly	136
Willingborough	152
Willington (Shropſhire)	179
Willington (Somerſet)	43
Wells	56
Whitby	336
Whitchurch	200
Whitehaven	356
Wycombe	114
Wigan	251
Wimborne	30
Wincheſter	68
Windham	229
Windſor	113
Wolſingham	340
Wolverhampton	175
Woodbridge	205
Woodſtock	113
Wooler	401
Wootton Baſſet	87
Worceſter	137
Wrexham	211
Yarmouth	252
York	287

THE END.

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